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BOSTON RECORDER

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1828.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS,

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EDITORIAL.

NO. 6 VOL. XIII.

DEACONS.

What is the nature of the office, which Deacons sustain in the Church?- Episcopalians believe that a Deacon should be a preacher. Below Bishops they have two grades of ministers; viz. Priests, or Presbyters, and Deacons. Their principal evidence for this belief is that Philip, who was chosen a Deacon at the suggestion of the Apostles, is afterwards mentioned as an Evangelist .-This does not seem to us conclusive evidence .-Philip the Evangelist may have been another person of the same name; or the same Philip who was chosen Deacon, might be subsequently advanced to the office of preacher. The scriptures do not name preaching the word, among the qualifications or duties of Deacone; from which we infer that their office is inferior to that of a minister of the gospel. The reason assigned by the Apostles for the first election of Deacons, shows that they were to superintend the charities and other temporal concerns of the church. The qualifications then named by the Apostles, and at other times in their epistles, also indicate that they were to be leaders in the church, in those concerns generally which devolve on the brethren and not upon the Pastor .- Yet they are to be men of great boldness in the faith, and may well be considered as assistants to the pastor, in those every day duties of his office, which are not peculiar to his ministerial function. It seems right, therefore, to assign to them the office of providing for the celebration of the Lord's supper, and assisting in it; of conducting social meetings for devotion and conference; of taking special thought for the poor of the church; of visiting more than others the sick and afflicted; of attending more than others to exhortation, admonition, and the regular discipline of the church; and of standing ready to afford counsel and assistance to the Pastor, in cases of doubt, difficulty, or trial. That Pastor lacks a right arm, who lacks spiritual, prudent, active, and faithful Deacons. That Chnreh has much to lament, and much to pray for, who are not favoured with such helpers both to their Pastor and

What are their Qualifications?-Acts 6. 3 .-"Wherefore, brethren, look ye ont among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business." 1 Tim. 3. 9, 9, 12. "Likewise must the deacons be grave, not double-tongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy luere, holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience. Let the deacons be the husbands of one wife, ruling their children and their own houses well."-Even the character of their companions is a matter of consequence. Ver. 11. " Even so must their wives be grave, not slanderers; sober, faithful in all things." Superior knowledge and eloquence are not named as requisites, as in the law of bishops or pastors. But they are to be men of superior and established piety; men in reputation with the world for a correct and devoted life; men on whom the blessed Sanctifier has bestowed large measures of the spirit of Christ; men above their brethren for spiritual and practical wisdom; men who regulate their houses like little churches; and whose companions are such as would bring no scandal on the cause, but would be helpers to them both in their christian course and their official duties.

How shall they be chosen? - As to the method of choosing brethren to this office, we know no hing peculiar in it. The right devolves on the whole church; and it is of such importance as to require a ballot. It should be done deliberately; the church should take time to look out among them the men who have the most scriptural qualifications; they should make inquiries after every particular there required, and satisfy themselves that the man on whom they fix their eye does possess them. 1 Tim. 3. 10. "And let these also first be proved; then let them use the office of a deacon well, being found blameless." We do not suppose this direction requires that a person be selected by vote, and put on probation for a time, and afterward be fully confirmed in the office if he is found qualified: but that the scrutiny concerning his qualifications should preeede the choice: that a new convert should not be chosen; but one who has had experience. whose character is established, whose graces have acquired strength and maturity, who is held in reputation as a living christian both by the church and by the world. If such a one is chosen, there is a prospect that he will use the office well; and with the advantages of this station, will eventually purchase to himself a good degree and great boldness in the faith, and become a pillar in the church. Above all, the church should proceed to this business with special prayer; appealing to the Searcher of hearts, and asking wisdom to direct them. It is a concern of so much moment, that churches would do well to appoint special seasons for united prayer attended with fasting; and they would find that officers thus asked of the Lord, become the better helpers and comforters.

What is the method of their induction to office? Acts 6. 5, 6. "And they chose Stephen, and Philip, &c. Whom they set before the Apostles; and then they had prayed, they laid their hands on them." These seven first deacons, chosen under the direction of the Apostles, were set apart by prayer and the imposition of hands; though other ceremonies, which attend the ordination of pastors are not mentioned. It is not pastors are not mentioned. pastors are not mentioned. It is not very desirable to revive useless ceremonies; but it deserves inquiry whether we have not in this instance departed from scriptural precedent; and wheth-

tended with good effects. The Episcopalians ordain deacons of course; as they consider them preachers. Presbyterians set apart their ruling ders by prayer and the imposition of hands .-The first settlers of N. England, we believe, consecrated their deacons. Among Congregational-ists, the practice had probably gone into universal disuse, for a long period. Within a few years, there have been several instances of induction in this manner. The ceremony is not probably deemed essential to confer the needful authority. But if attended is a proper spirit, it might produce in the officer a reeper sense of responsibility; it might magnify the office in the view of the world; it might attach the brotherhood to him more firmly; it might be a more solemn and fervent appeal to God than a bare election of the candidate, and a means of procuring a richer blossing. We should be gratified if our churches generally would agree to restore the practice; and if one or two ministers in public assembly should lay their hands on those whom the brethren have selected, and commend them to God in fervent

Next week we shall advert to some deviations from scriptural principles, which have prevailed in the churches; and point out some of the evils which have resulted to the cause of of religion.

TRACTS.

For the Botton Recorder. PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

This Institution, though an infant in years, is now called on in the providence of God and by now called on in the providence of God and by the exigencies of our great community, to put forth the efforts of a full grown man. And there is nothing in the nature of the Institution to prevent its immediately possessing the strength and vigour of maturity, if its real wants are known, and sufficient means and adequate personal ex-

ertions are promptly contributed.
"One characteristic of this cause," as the
Committee of the Society have well-said, "which Committee of the Society have well said, "which gives it especial interest in the present state of our country, is its rapidity of movement. It brings the art of stereotyping, and the full power of the press, of which every body has spoken, but the extent of which perhaps no one has ever duly estimated, to bear, in all the perfection of their energy, upon the moral welfare of our country. And it is scarcely too much to say, that numerous as our propulsion is and rapidly as it is inrous as our population is, and rapidly as it is increasing, Religious Tracts, with no demand upon the treasuries of the Christian public which would impoverish them, with no sacrifices of effort which would imbittertheir peace or mar their enjoyment, & with benefit to every other Benevolent Institution in our land, may soon be sent into every family, and placed in the hand of every little child.—
Twelve million of inhabitants are indeed a great
many; but ludge millions of Tracts can be printed, and printed in one year, with no essential sa-crifice to the community. Our population is in-deed increasing with a rapidity that astonishes us; but the amount of Religious Tracts issued may soon be nade to equal it, and surpass it.— And a little active effort of Christians, which would only render their lives happy, and, thro' grace, give them unspeakable joy in the great day of account will put them all into circulation."

There is nothing to prevent those whose hearts and hands are now engaged in this work, from extending it almost beyond any assignable bounds. We are not called on to measure out our limited and feeble efforts, and wait for those who come after us to accomplish the work. It need not be delayed till the cause of lufidelity and sin bave been strengthening through an age, and one whole generation of those who are far from God have gone down to death and into eternity .-The voice of Previdence most manifestly calls us to great and noble efforts now. Every facility for printing, and communication with the most distant parts, is afforded. The call is on us, who distant parts, is afforded. The call is on us, who now occupy these churches, and who have assumed the responsibility of urging forward, under the Divine direction and blessing, this glorious cause. On us God has conferred this honour and privilege; and we may not ingloriously put them away from us, and refer them to those whom he shall raise up in future years.

That the openings of Providence are far in advance of the Society's operations, the following

facts indubitably show:
The demands for Tracts have, from the formation of the society, greatly exceeded the ability to publish them. In endeavouring to meet these demands, the Society printed,

During the year ending May 1, 1826, 697,900 During the year ending May 1, 1827, 3,117,100 In 8 months, from May 1,1827,to Jan.1,1828,2,800,000

This amount, of printing has been done with a treasury rarely containing funds enough to bear the current expenses of two weeks, and often en-tirely empty; and with obligations resting on the for paper purchased, to an amount which at no time, for several months past, has

been less than nine or ten thousand dollars. And notwithstanding this amount of printing done, the whole amount of Tracts in the Gener al Depository, January 1, 1828, very little exceed-

This is not more than one-third or one-fourth the amount of Tracts which the General Depository ought to contain, in order to enable the ciety to meet, without embarrassment, the claims of the community. If twice this amount, or 800, 000 Tracts, were added, their cost would be about \$8,000; if three times this amount, or 1,200, 000 Tracts, were added, their cost would be about \$12,000.

In this state of things, the Committee have also made gratuitous distributions of Tracts, chiefly to very destitute parts of this and other countries, amounting, in eight months, ending Janua-1, to 1,200,000 pages; and the calls for gratuitous distributions, especially in our extensive New Settlements, are continually on the increase.

We ask the friends of this Society and of the cause of Christian Benevolence, not to shut their es upon or slightly consider these facts. Most of them are of a nature which precludes the posthe Gospel among men shall prevail, and if God is to continue to use the instrumentality of this Society, as his providence now clearly indicates, then it is certain that the Society exceedingly needs, at the present hour, donations to the aer the revival of the practice might not be at | mount of many thousands of dollars. MMiglo

Ten thousand dollars would only enable it to discharge its obligations for paper purchased, of which it has now no more on hand than it should have at all times; and ten thousand dollars more would no more than furnish means for supplying the General Depository as it should be. And this would only meet the present wants of the Society. Its wants may probably at no future time be so great; but new fields of usefulness will doubtless open, and new calls be made, especially for the millions of the South and West, of South America, and other foreign countries.—
We dare contemplate no cessation of effirt in future years. These streams must continue to be made, till the grand memy of souls is vanquished, and "the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ." There is no rest for a Ctristian of

world have become the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ." There is no rest for a Ctristian of the nineteenth century, till he rests in jeaven.

And is it a great thing, that this Society, established for the benefit of the millions of his whole Western World, should need donation to the amount of twenty thousand dollars? Would at be a great thing for the Christian community to contribute this sum, to enable the Society to issue the millions of these portions of truth and keep. two millions of these portions of truth, and keep them in circulation from year to year?

Are there not benevolent individuals in our large cities, who will contribute \$5,000, or more, for this object?
Will not the 500 Auxiliaries of the Society con-

tribute \$5,000 more in donations?

Are there not 100 churches which have friends enough of the cause in each to contribute \$50, constitute their Pastor a Director for life, and

thus raise \$5,000 more? And are there not 250 other churches which will contribute \$20 each, to constitute their Pastor a Member for life, and thus raise \$5,000

And is this a great thing for the friends of Zion to accomplish? It cannot be thought so by any one who knows the value of an immortal soul, which one Tract may be the means of saving from perdition! It cannot be thought so by any who will look at the spiritual wants of our coun-try till he shall see what they really are—how many millions are destitute of the means of grace and how small provision is yet made for their supply! It is not thought so by the Son of God, who left heaven and died on the cross for the salvation of sinners; or by the Holy Spirit, who of-ten, very often, accompanies these simple exhibi-tions of truth with his saving mercy!

If any friend of the cause shall observe these

hany triend of the cause shall observe these facts, and shall feel moved in some way to give effective aid to the Society, we pray him te mark the facts yet again, till they shall be clearly before his view; and if constrained to fed, that Providence calls him to do something, let him think, that the wants of the Society are mimediate—that whatever he can add to its finds will be accounted to the society are mimediate. be appropriated by a Committee, who, is addition to liberal contributions, give their faithful services, from week to week, with no eartily reward—that it will cheer and encourage the hearts of those engaged in the cause—that it will convey spiritual light to many now sitting indarkness—that God will be glorified thereby, and the Saviour honoured—and that, if he acts vith an eye single to the glory of God, "he shall in no wise lose his feward."

HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder

From a Missionary in Steuben Co. N. Y. "This township contains more than 2000 souls and the most of it, (especially the central, the fairest and most fertile part,) lies a noral waste, overrun with vice and error. Had here been a over un with vice and error. Had there been a minister of the Gospel stationed here five or six years ago, before this people had become infected with the poison of Universalism, the prospect I think would have been more encouraging than it is at present. There is no meeting-house here, nothing but a common school-house which will hold not more than two thirds of those who are disnessed to acceptle. are disposed to assemble. To remedy this evil, during the summer past—the congregation have during the summer past—the congregation have been obliged to assemble in a large barn; but during the coming winter I expect the number of hearers will be diminished for the want of room. The people here are generally in low circumstances, in debt for their lands, and will not think of building a house for public worship at present. Those who have the most property and influence in this town, are in general decided enemies of the Gospel. Although many of them were trained up in evangelical sentiments in distant places, yet emigrating to this town at an early period, and living year after year without hearing a Gospel sermon, they have gradually thrown off all restraint, and are now worse than lost to the Christian community. All my experience and observation testify, that the sending of the Gospel to the new settlements before time has elapsed for the tares to grow and sectarian prejudices to become established, is much more opeful than the application of missionary labor esettlements of established character."

Were this a solitary instance of the ill effects resulting from a destitution of the means of grace, I would not afflict the pious reader, by quoting it. But so far is it from being the only case of such a nature, that the recently settled parts of our country furnish similar ones, almos without number.

"While men slept, the enemy sowed tares." Where there is no regular ministration of divine ordinances and the minds of men are not pre-ce-cupied by truth, errors will unavoidably spring up, and under the subsequent labors of the faithful minister arduous and difficult in the extreme. Universalism, and every other species of error, is congenial to the natural heart. The unremitted efforts of the pious pastor in the most favorable circumstances are necessary to prevent its growth, and to preserve his congregation from giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of It is easy therefore to understand, how that after a few years privation of gospel privi-leges, any people should be led away from the truth, and given up to strong delusions to believe

The people are generally in low circumstances"-and this is no matter of wonder, after we are told that they have "become infected with the poison of Universalism." A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit. Idleness, profaneness, Sabbath-breaking, intemperance & gambling are the legitimate offspring of every religious error which weakens the sense of accountability to God—and it is superfluous to sen that bility to God; -and it is superfluous to say, that poverty and woe follow in the train of such vices. The man whose oath cannot be received in a court of justice, cannot be safely trusted any here-and common sense decides that an oath Mrs. Jewell; David Gage, Teacher, Mrs. Gage

Inen is formed.

It is a heart-rending fact that many who are trained up from their youth in evange cal sentiments and who are the children of many prayers—when they remove into the frontier settlements of the country, for the improvement of their property, become lost to the influences of early education, and yield thereselves servants to sin, even more entirely than others who have lever felt the restraints of early pious instruction. never felt the restraints of early pious instruction. The fact is easily accounted for, but cannot be safficiently lamented. Such men are commonly the best informed members of community; edu-cation has fitted them to take the lead in social affairs; and they are konored by those around them; and in return for these honors, they en-

courage the vicious propensities of the multitude, and taus involve themselves so deeply in guilt and burden their consciences so heavily, that they can find relief from the occasional convic-tions of langer, only by plunging deep into erro-neous speculation, and surrounding themselves with false teachers, who will assure them that it

with false trachers, who will assure them that it shall be will be with the wicked.

And how can prous parents in New England looking forward to the time when their children shall be seeking a settlement in those parts of our country failed to be deeply concerned, lest there, relieved from all the salutary restraints of their earlier years they should be carried away by the dissimulation of the ungodly, and become the instruments of extending the kingdom of unrighteousness, while they are themselves the willing servants of corruption! To prevent a result like this, no means are adequate, short a result like this, no means are adequate, short of the early establishment of a faithful ministry—such a ministry, as it is the first object of the American Home Missionary Society to plant in all the new settlements of the land. This object

may be efficiently pursued, through the medium of that National Institution by every individual in community who feels an interest in it. There is no father or mother in New England, who may not relieve their own anxieties and realize the reward promised to those who "east their bread upon the waters," by aiding with their pe-cuniary contributions and their prayers, the efforts of the Parent Society for Home Missions or

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS. The missions are among the Cherokees, Chectaus, Cherokess of the Arkansas, Osages, and indians in Ohio, at Mackinaw, and in the State of

Mrs. Parker.

CHEROKEES.

Stations at Brainerd, Carmel, Creekpath, Hightower, Willstown, Haweis, and Candy's Creek.

Mission commenced in 1817.

Brainerd is situated near the 35th parallel of latitude, about 7 miles S. E. of Tennessee river.

Carmel is 62 S. E. of Brainerd, Creekpath 100 W. S. W., Hightower 80 miles S. S. E., Willstown 60 miles S. S. W., Haweis 50 miles S., and Candy's Creek 55 miles N. E.

town 60 miles S. S. W., Hawers 50 miles S., and Candy's Creek 25 miles N. E. Brainerd.—Rev. Samuel A. Worcester, Mis-sionary, Mrs. Worcester; John C. Ellsworth, Teacher and Superintendent of Secular Concerns, Mrs. Ellsworth; John Vail, Farmer, Mrs. Vail; Ainsworth E. Blunt, Farmer and Mechanic, Mrs. Blunt; Sophia Sawyer, Teacher; Luke Fernal, Mechanic, Mrs. Fernal; Henry Parker, Miller, Mrs. Parker.

Mrs. Parker.
CARMEL.—Isaac Proctor, Teacher, Mrs. Proctor, Josiah Hemmingway, Farmer.
CREEKPATH.—Rev. William Potter, Missionary, Mrs. Potter; Fenner Bosworth, Farmer, Mrs. Bosworth; Erminia Nash.
Hightower.—Rev. Daniel S. Butrick, Missional Mrs. Boskorth, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Potter,

sionary, Mrs. Butrick.
WILLISTOWN.-Rev. Ard Hoyt, Missionary,

Mrs. Hoyt; Rev. William Chamberlain, Missionary, Mrs. Chamberlain; Sylvester Ellis, Teach-, Mrs. Ellis, John Huss, Native Assistant. HAWEIS.-Doct. Elizur Butler, Physician and Catechist, Mrs. Butler.

CANDY'S CREEK .- William Holland, Teacher, Mrs. Holland.

The territory of the Cherokees is supposed to contain from 10,000 to 12,000 squre miles contain from 10,000 to 12,000 sqare miles. The number of the Cherokees is estimated at about 14,000.—Mr. Worcester is still pursuing the study of the native language, with a view of preaching, translating the Scriptures, preparing school-books, &c. He is expected to remove to Newtown, the seat of the Cherokee government, about the searness part of the research. ment, about the commencement of the present year.—The schools connected with the missions are generally flourishing. The number of mem-bers of the church at Carmel, is 29. The number at Haweis, is 22. The number in the other mission churches have not been reported. several instances there has been an increase the

CHOCTAWS Stations at Elliott, Maybew, Emmaus, Mr. Juz-

on's, Goshen, Ai-ik-hun-nuh, Bok-i-tun-nuh, near Col. Folsom's, and at Robert Folsom's. Mission ommenced in 1919. Elliot is situated in lat. 33 and a half, about 50

miles E. of the Mississippi river. Mayhew is 90 miles E. of Elliot; Emmaus 130 miles S. S. E. of Mayhew; and Mr. Juzon's 85 miles S. S. E. Goshen 115 S. S. W., and Ai-k-hun-nuh 35 miles W. of Mayhew; Bok-i-tun-nuh 4 miles W. of Emmaus; Col. Folsom's 20 miles S. E. of Mayhew, & Mr. Robert Folsom's 11 miles W. ELLIOT. - John Smith, Farmer and Superin tendent of Secular Concerns, Mrs. Smith; Wood, Teacher, Mrs. Wood; Zechariah Howes, Farmer, Mrs. Howes.

MAYHEW.—Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, Missiona-ry and Superintendent of the Choctaw Mission, Mrs. Kingsbury; William Hooper, Teacher; Anna Burnham, Teacher; Anson Gleason, Teacher Mrs. Gleason; Stephen B. Macomber, Teacher Mrs. Macomber; Philena Thatcher.

AT MR. Juzon's. - The school is taught by a

AT MR. JUZON'S.—The school is taught by a person hired to perform that service.
GOSMEN.—Rev. Alfred Wright, Missionary, Mrs. Wright; Elijah Bardwell, Farmer, Mrs. Bardwell; Sam'l Moulton, Teacher; Eliza Buer. Al-IK-BUN-SUH.—Rev. Cyrus Byington, Missionary; David Wright, Teacher.
BOK-1-TUN-NUH.—Loring S. Williams, Assistant Missionary, Mrs. Williams.
Near Col. FOLSON'S.—Anson Dyer, Teacher; Mrs. Sarah C. Moseley.
At ROILERT FOLSON'S.—Calvin Cushman, and Mrs. Cushman,

Adin C. Gibbs, Teacher, has been employed the year past, first at Goshen, and then at other places. He will probably be stationed at Emmaus. "Mr. Philo P. Stewart, who was compelled by

ill health to leave the mission, in the spring of 1825, and who has since spent a part of his time in rendering various services to the Board, is now on his way to the field of his former labors. He is accompanied by Mr. Bliss, who made a visit to the north by permission of the Committee, Mr. Klijzh S. Town, who goes to Mayhew to aid, for a limited time, in the farming department, and six unmarried Females, who have been approved as well condition to be useful in the case. proved as well qualified to be useful in the capacity of teachers of children and belpers in domes-

The station at Elliot has more than supported itself the year past, by means of its agricul-ture, and live stock.—Messrs. Byington, A. Wright, and Dyer, have been prosecuting the study of the Choctaw language. The two for-mer have prepared small works of an elementary, and of a moral and religious character, in the Choctaw language; which language they have been the first to reduce to writing. These works after the most careful revision, in which assistance has been derived from Mr. Israel Folsom and others acquainted with both languages, have been in part printed at Cincinnati, Ohio, under been in part printed at Cincinnati, Ohio, under the superintendence of Mr. Byington. In conse-quence of the divine blessing on the labors of the missionaries the past year, individuals of Euro-pean, African, Anglo-American, and aboriginal American descent have become hopefully pious and have been admitted to Christian fellowship.

Important improvements., within a year and a half, have been made in the civil polity of the CHEROKEES OF THE ARKANSAS

Station at Dwight, on the north of the Arkanabow 200 miles from the nearest point of the Missssippi river. Commenced in 1820. Rev. Alfred Finney, Missionary, Mrs. Finney; Rev. Cephas Washburn, Missionary, Mrs. W.; Dr. George, L. Weed, Physician and Teacher,

Mrs. Weed; Jacob Hitchcock, Steward, Mrs. Hitchcock; James Orr, Farmer, Mrs. Orr; Samuel Wisner, Mechanic, Mrs. Wisner; Asa Hitchcock Ellen Stetson, Cynthia Thrall, Teachers.

Mrs. Hitchcock, the wife of Mr. Asa Hitchcock, died in March last. The average number in the schools is about 50. There have been encouraging openings the past year for preaching the gospel. Earnest requests have also been presented by the Cherokees for the establishment of two more schools. In a flourishing Sabbath School at Dwight, about 31,060 verses of Scripture, answers of the catechism, &c. had been committed to memory by fifteen learners. A girl 15 years old, had committed 1,500.

QSAGES. Stations at Union, Hopefield, Harmony, and

Neosho. Mission commenced in 1820.
Union is on the W. side of the Neosho, about 25 miles from the place of its junction with the Arkansas on the south, about 150 miles N. W. from Dwight, and within 400 miles of the foot of the Rocky Mountains.—Hopefield is about four miles from Union.—Harmony is near the Osage

miles from Union.—Harmony is near the Osage river, a branch of the Missouri, about 150 miles N. of Union.—Neosho is a little west of a straight line from Harmony and Union, and about midway between the two places.

UNION.—Rev. William F. Vaill, Missionary and Superintendent, Mrs. Vaili, Doct. Marcus Palmer, Licensed preacher, Physician and Assistant Superintendent, Mrs. Palmer; George Requa, Steward; Abraham Redfield, Mechanic, Mrs. Redfield; Aiexander Woodruff, Mechanic, Mrs. Woodruff; George Douglass, Farmer; Elizabeth Selden.

Hopefeld.—Rev. William B. Montgomery, Missionary; William C. Requa, Farmer, Mrs.

HARMONY .- Rev. Nathaniel B. Dodge, Missionary and Superintendent, Mrs. Dodge; Amasa Teacher and Licensed Preacher, Mrs. Jones; Daniel H. Austin, Mechanic, Mrs. Austin; Richard Colby, Mechanic; Miss Woolley, and Miss Etris.
NEOSHO.-Rev. Benton Pixley, Missionary,

Mrs. Pixley; Samuel B. Bright, Farmer, Mrs Bright.

Mr. Vaill spent the summer of 1826 in New-

England. Remarks from him on the condition and manners of the Osages, were published in the last volume; and the distresses of the southern branch of the mission, occasioned by sickness and inundation, were described. The school at Union contains 40 children; that at Harmony 35.

INDIANS IN OHIO. Station at Maumee, on Miami river, north-western part of the State of Ohio, about 25 miles from Lake Erie. Instituted by the Western Missionary Society; and by that Society transferred to the U. F. M. Society.

Maumee.—Issac Van Tassel, Teacher and Licensed Preacher, Mrs. Van Tassel.

The school contains 16 scholars. Various eircumstances awaken hope as to the prosperity of the mission. It has been severely tried by sick-

ness and other causes. MACKINAW.

Mission situated on an island 9 miles in cir-

cumference, in the straits between Lake Huron and Michigan, Lat. 46 deg.; distance 350 miles north of Detroit, and 200 miles north-east of Green Bay. Mission established by U. F. M. S. 1812 802 in 1923. Rev. William M. Ferry, Missionary and Su-

perintendent, Mrs. Ferry; John S. Hudson Teacher and Farmer, Mrs. Hudson; Martin Hey denburk, Teacher; Eunice Osman, Elizabeth McFarland, Delia Cook, Teachers. ers are occasionally employed in aid of the mis-

The number of children in the boys' school is 90, and in the girls' 70, including day scholars.
The boarding scholars are 112 in number, who
have been collected from a great variety of plaees around the borders of the Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Two came from the borders of Hudson's Bay, three or four from Red river, two from Lake Athahaseo in the north-west, and several from the regions of the Mississippi.

Stations at Tuscarora, Seneca, and Cattaraugus, places in the western part of the State of New York. The two first stations were instituted by the New-York Missionary Society, many years since, and transferred to the U. F. M. S. in 1821. Cattaraugus was instituted by

ciety in 1821. Cattaraugus was instituted by the latter Society in 1822. TUSCARORA.—John Elliot, Teacher, Mrs Elliot. SENECA.—Rev. Thompson S. Harris, Mission-ary and Superintendent, Mrs. Harris; Hanover Bradley, Farmer; Miss Henderson, and Miss Soldow, Parker Selden; and a Teacher.

CATTARAUGUS .- William A. Thayer Teacher

Mrs. Thayer.

The Rev. Joseph Lane has been obliged to leave Tuscarora, on account of ill health. Clark has also been constrained by indisposition to remove from Seneca. Seneca and Cattaraugus have experienced a spiritual refreshing dur-ing the year; and at the latter place, a church has been oaganized. The church at Tuscarora Cattaraugus 13;—in all, 60.—The schools are flourishing.

INTELLIGENCE.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHARLES-TON BETREL UNION.

The period has arrived, when the operations of benevolence are becoming the order of the day -the pulse of the community,—the springs of moral life and health and soundness to individuals, to cities, to nations, and to the world

Zion appears to be rising, and shaking herself; to be preparing her armour and girding it oc, to be collecting her forces, and marshalling them, and in a word, to be arraying herself for the conflict, by which the strong man armed is to be dispossessed of his goods, and they and his empire given to the Prince of Peace ..

In commencing these arrangements, the Church has found, that she has need of a Navy as well as of an Army, that the enemy has many strong entrenchments upon the borders of the sea, that his kingdom has been greatly advanced, enriched and strengthened by navigation and commerce, and that before he can be subdued, the power of these mights engines. ed, the power of these mighty engines must be diverted from its present direction, and wield-ed by the friends of God and man against these

strong holds of Satan, and in the extension of light and knowledge through the world. In examining her articles received from her King, she has recognised the declaration, that the " abundance of the sea shall be converted unher," and has begun to inquire, how she shall put this part of her hosts in requisition, or in other words, in what manner this conversion is to be effected? The result of her inquiries is, that this declaration refers to the men, "who down to the sea in ships, and do business great waters;" and that they are to be brought into the kingdom of Christ by the use of the same means, that God has appointed for the con-version of other men, by the application of his word in the various forms, by which it may be brought to bear upon the understanding, the conscience, and the heart. From their situation and habits, it has been found, that places of worship must be opened, and ministers of the Gos pel set apart expressly for them. Where this has been done, they have generally assembled in cheering numbers, and listened to the Oracles of truth with serious attention, and many have bethe hopeful subjects of renewing grace. But it has been ascertained, that seamen are placed under peculiar disadvantages for receiving benefit from the Gospel, that, with few exceptions, they are surrounded with almost insuperable obstacles to its gaining access to minds, or dominion over their hearts. Their general "character, every where reprobated, gives them no passport to any respectable soci-ty. Unlike all other men, the better part of them, as well as the worse, are sent out through the world without any testimonial of merit, with out any recommendation or introduction to any individual. The houses hitherto opened boarding seamen, in most parts of the world, have generally been dram shops, and many of them in one way or another, connected with practices of dissipation and infamy, at which the human mind, in any measure enlightened by the Gospel, instinctively revolts. If they wish for quiet, they cannot enjoy it there. If they go to the house of God, or the place of prayer, ears are assailed upon their return with accents too incongruous, and too often repeated, not to erase every impression of seriousnes, unless divine grace interpose. Does the sailor, finding himself in these circumstances, wish to change his lodgings, he is seldom at liberty. He will usually find his bill to be larger than he can pay, un-

either to abandon the employment, or fall into the very measures to render it profitable, which it had been their object to prevent. Thus it has become evident, that the evil will never cure itself—that the system contains no antidote of its own for its poison. But is there no balm in Gil-Is there no physician there? Faith answers, there is. It is believed that an antidote has been discovered in the benevolent operations of the present day. To improve the condition of seamen, and to bring them into the enjoyment of the same domestic comforts, and the same advantages for religious improvement with other men, is the object of the Charleston Bethel Union, and the American Seamen's Friend Society. together with a large number of similar institu-tions in different parts of the world. The Managers of these Associations are now becoming settled in their opinions as to the plans best adapted to secure this object. To change the system of boarding, they propose to encourage individu-

ly find his bill to be larger than the has shipped for the next voyage, and ob-

have uniformly failed for want of patronage

their houses, and sailors have been so unacquain

ted with any better mode of life while on shore,

that before its advantages could be appreciated,

those who have attempted a change, and had not

much capital to expend; have been compelled.

Others have been so dextrous in luring them to

als in whom they can place confidence to keep Good BOARDING Houses. and furnish aid sufficient to sustain them, until their advantages shall be appreciated by seamen, and a full support derived from their patronage. This method interferes with no man's privilege, offers equal encouragement to all, and is considered the most unexceptionable, and at the same time the most effectual mode, that can be adouted to obtain the desired end. (To be continued.)

The Church of Christ remembered .- The Widow Martha W. Talcott, late of Vernon, deceased, left bequests to the following benevolent Socie-ties. To the Missionary Society of Connecticut, \$100; to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$50; to the American Tr. Society in New York, \$50; and to the Domestic Missionary Society of Connecticut, a residuary legacy, the amount of which is not yet ascertained, but which may be \$50. Conn. Obs.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. At the last Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors, 23 young men were received under the patronage of the Society. The resources of the past quarter, were sufficient to meet the expenditu

"About one third of the money appropriated at the meeting, was received into the Treasury from former Beneficiaries of the Society." Extention of aid to students in Theology .- The following important resolutions were adopted by the Board at the present meeting; and they are published for the information of those who feel interested.

Resolved 1,-" That aid be granted to young men of proper qualifications, who may apply in the first year of their theological course; and to any in the second or third year, who shall com-ply with the rules, and who have been at any previous time under the patronage of the Society. 2. "That before the above patronage is given the applicant be required to subscribe a declara-

tion, that he intends to pursuo a regular three years' course of theological study; that he will take the same, unless in special cases of exception ap-proved by the Board; and that he will endeavour faithfully to conform to the Constitution and Rules of the Society, and of its Board of Directors, so

long as he continues under their patronage.
3. "That the rate of appropriation, in theological stage of education, be fixed at twenty

dollars per quarter, or eighty dollars per year."

Debts cancelled.—A letter was communicated from a Missionary in one of the Western States, who was formerly a beneficiary of the Society, in which he says, "When I was looking for a place where I might do good, I did not select the gions where money abounds. But I came here, among the poor, the destitute, and the wicked.— The Lord has a little church here, and he has set me to watch for souls.—But the salary which I receive will not enable me at present, to meet the demands that Society (the Am. Ed. Soc.) have against me. In fact, I am still a beneficiary, that is a Missionary .- My support comes from the public in part, and the whole of that support is small. I ask you, how much debt can a man with a family pay, out of 350 dollars salary, a considerable part of which comes in produce hay, ats, corn, and potatoes, &c."-Upon reading the letter, of which the above is an extract, the Board uirected the Secretary to inform the writer, that whatever interest had accumulated upon his obigation, since he entered the ministry, was cancelled up to the present time; and that the principal would not be required, till, in the provi-dence of God, he should find himself able to pay t. without embarrassment.

A similar letter was received from a Minister settled in one of the Eastern States, and a similar resolution passed .- Indeed, no young man, who disposed to labour permanently among the poor and destitute, at home or abroad, need apprehend any hindrance or embarrassment, as to his use fulness, from his pecuniary obligations to the Soci He has only to do his duty, and all his faithfully, and the measure of his ability will be taken as the measure of his obligation.

WESTERN AND SOUTHERN FRATERNITY A correspondent in the Theological Seminary at Auburn addresses us, under dates of Januar 21 and 24, as follows

We have a little Society in this Seminary consisting of 12 or 15 members. It is denomina ted the "Western and Southern Fraternity."proposed design of these brethren, who are all of one heart and mind, is to spend their days pioneer to explore the country, making report to them as often as convenient, that we might eventually be settled near each other, forming, i practicable, one Presbytery.

And now, dear sir, io my own name, and in be-half of my dear brethren, I tender you our most leartfelt acknowledgments for the hope you alw us to entertain of soon standing upon ground that has already been the subject of many prayers,-the field of many delightful and many sol earn anticipations, and which, though now a

rilderness, shall blossom as the rose.

Tell our brethren at New-York, who love the cause of Domestic Missions, that we have money to give, but we consecrate our health and strength, our soul and body to this sacred cause, which is destined to be the instrument of our country's salvation." Corresp. A. H. M. S.

TRACTS.

USEFULNESS OF TRACTS.

From the Rev. Joseph S. Christmas, Montreal, Canada The large assortment of Tracts, (100,000 pages,) received some time since from your Deposi-tory, were a seasonable supply, but are aiready in a great measure gone. The reluctance, which was perhaps felt by some in ordering Tracts from the United States, has been, I trust, permacounteracted, by the recommendation which your publications carry with them in their very appearance. And in point of matter, we know them to be unrivalled by any body of Tracts tained a month's wages in advance. When in-dividuals have sympathized with seamen in this situation, and have attempted to open Boarding Houses for them of a different character, they in the world.

In the prosecution of my pastoral labours, I am ed to make a constant use of Tracts: I seldom go out without having my pockets sup-plied with them, and very often close my interriews with those with whom I converse, by giving them a Tract adapted to their spiritual condition. I am not able to record any marked instances of their usefulness, under my own obser-vation; but I doubt not they have borne their proportion, among other means which the Spirit has employed, and is now every week employing, in the conversion of souls

One fact I must not omit, which occurred a short time since, not very far distant from this city which will not be considered unimportant by those who have learned not to despise the day of small things, or who, in the balances of the sanctuary, have weighed the value of the hun:an soul. An acquaintance, a poor man, but, I trust, truly pious, handed a thoughtless young man, who lived in his neighbourhood, a small r card, printed, I think, by your Branch at Albany. It was entitled, "What must I do to be saved?" The good man probably thought little more of it, until, several days after, he called at the house of the young man, and found he had been indisposed, but was then sitting in his bed. His first salutation, with tears in his eyes, was, "Oh! that blessed little Tract you gave me! It has been the means, I hope, of saving my soul." He then re-lated the particulars of his awakening by that Tract, and how he was led, as he then trusted, in a very few days, to embrace the Saviour whom it revealed to him. Am. T. Mag.

TRACT BLESSED TO A LADY AND HER HUS-

BANDIN CONNECTICUT. An intelligent young merchant in Litchfield has resolved gratuitously to visit every town in the county, with reference to pro-

noting the cause of Tracts, mentions the follow-ng, among other encouragements he has received. While in the town of ——, he writes, I learned rom the Rev. Pastor the interesting fact of the hopeful conversion of two of his congregation through the instrumentality of a Tract. The particulars he authorized me to communicate, which are as follows:- The wife of a respectable member of his congregation had lived till more than thirty years of age, the mother of a family,

but destitute of an interest in Christ. She had a sister in a neighbouring state, who became the hopeful subject of grace, and, under the glowing impressions of one just born into the kingdom, wrote to her, urging and entreating her to attend to the concerns of her immortal soul—but the kind solicitations of an affectionate sister were disregarded. At the close of the last winter God, in his providence, laid her on a bed of sickness—but this call from beaven, "Prepare!"
was also disregarded. Through the Divine merey and orbearance, she was raised from her bed of languishing, and restored to health. Seizing the occasion, a pious lady in the neighbourhood enclosed to her, in the form of a letter, that little Tract of four pages, No. 86, "To a Person re-covered from Sickness." She opened it, sup-posing it was a letter from a friend, and felt disappointed and vexed in finding only a Tract, instead of a letter. But it was in her pos-session. She read it, and read it again, and again. The Holy Spirit accompained it with con-viction to her heart and conscience. Her husband, perceiving the grounds of her distress, be-came also alarmed for his own condition as a sinner. Both continued anxiously to inquire for the way of life, till the Saviour appeared for them, and they were enabled to hope in his mer-Both have since united with the church, and give evidence of a saving change of heart.

It is worthy of observation by Tract distributors, tha this is one instance, among many, of the specal Divine blessing on a single Tract, adapted othe condition of the individual, and discreetly preented. [Am. Tract Mag.

REVIVALS.

[Abfidged from the N. Hampshire Observer.]

In account of the late revival of religion in Dun barton, which was given to the General Association of New Hampshire, holden at Rindge, last September.

Previous to the revival, the state of religion had become very low. Professors were careless-ly sleeping under the means of grace; and sinners were taking their course according to this world, without God, and without hope. In this state of things, some few brethren felt

But what could they do? The case appeared beyond the help of man. They agreed to commence a prayer meeting on Tuesday, the first week in January, 1824. The express object was to pray for a revival of religion in this place. A convenient room where the meeting was always held, was now consecrated to prayer.

About seven or eight brethren commenced this meeting; and it seemed with a determination never to reinquish it, till they had obtained the blessing. And though they continued their prayers for a long time, even for years, before the terival commenced; yet they were not discour-aged, they believed that God was true and faith-ful to those who seek him aright.

The meeting gradually increased, till in sor instances there were from 20 to 30 present; but the more steady number was from 10 to 15. And it has never failed, in a single instance, from the commencement to the present day, let the weather or travelling be what they may, though numbers come the distance of several miles: and none nore constant than one in his eighty-third year, who would often say, at the close of the " Brethren, I believe I shall live to see a revival in this place." Happy man: be has seen hisheart's desire, and has seen five of his grandchildren come forward and join the church youth: all of his children were profes sors before

About the beginning of wheat harvest, the last year, [1836] when a severe drought was upon the face of the land, and a more distressing drought upon the souls of men; and when vouring inects were destroying the fruits of the field; then these praying men raised their more fervent cris to the God of mercy, that he would make these distressing judgments the means of awakening & sinners, and of a revival of spirithis own children. At this time came to the prayer-meeting nine or ten young people it seems all unknown to each other; some of them were interogated why they had come to this meeting? They replied, "To hear good people pray." It was discovered that the Spirit of God was moving on their minds. The pastor took the young people into the little room, where prayer was wont to be made, to converse with them, or the state of their souls, while the brethren in an other room, spent the time in prayer. The op ening prospect was now so promising, that it was judged safe to appoint an inquiry meeting for the next Tuesday, at the house of the prayer meeting, and to make it public the next Sabbath Thirty attended; and on Thursday the same week, 40 attended. There was now a great shaking among the dry bones, and at the third meeting 100 inquirers came.
These meetings continued to increase in num-

bers and interest, till there were, at some times, from 200 to 250 present, including those who atear the good news, that one there was rejoicing in hope, that he or she had obtained the grace of God, and felt the blessedness of those whose sins are forgiven.

The brethren have been very active in this revival; and greatly assisted and upheld the hands of their pastor. By agreement they have repeatedly gone through the town, two and two, to converse with the people upon things which concern their salvation, endeavoring to persuade them to improve the present season of grace, to secure to themselves eternal life. And we think that their visits have been followed with very happy conse-

The Tuesday meeting, which was commenced in the little room, was removed to the meetinghouse, the beginning of winter, for the sake of more room; and it has been attended there, by a large number ever since. Yet that little room is not altogether forsaken: a few brethren returned there last May, to pray for certain objects, and have continued meeting there every Monday ev-ening since. They are attached to the room; to them it is a Bethel. There they have wrestled with the Angel of the Covenant, and there they love to wrestle. He has often seemed to be there nor appeared in haste to go away. The breth-ren seem to have tasted of the hidden manna stored there, and are loath to leave it. Long may they enjoy the blessed privilege."

As the fruits of this revival, 74 have united with the church. Twenty-three males, 51 females, 27 heads of families. Eighty-seven bap-tisms. Twenty adult, 67 infant. In many houses family worship is now maintained, where God was not so acknowledged before; and many more youth and children are brought to the house of God on the Sabbath. Some appear to be halting between two opinions, as to their hope, and dare not come forward to profess. Some others are still inquiring, and lingering on the plains of destruction.

* There are now 7 little prayer meetings held in differ * There are now 7 little prayer meetings held in different neighborhoods, every week, and four others, held once a fortnight. These seem to promise good; we hope that they will prevail with a gracious God, and that we yet shall see greater things in the building up of Zion in this place than ever we have witnessed.

† Since the meeting at Rindge, 11 have been received into the church; 4 by letter, making 85 received within 9 months. And 8 baptisms; total, 95 baptisms.

Revivals in Somers, Conn .- The Rev. W. L. Strong, of Somers, writes to the Editor of the Conn. Observer: "This Church was organized, and the first Minister settled, March 15, 1727. In 1735 and 1736 (within eleven months) nearly thirty were received into the church by profes In the years 1741 and 1742, there was adso a revival. In the days of Dr. Backus, my predecessor, there were four revivals: in 1774 1783, 1797, and 1800. Since my settlement, there have been three: in 1809, 1820 and 1822. The church consists now of 242.

Revivals in Berkshire County. - In the Quar-erly Journal we are informed that 1700 were subjects of the Revivals in the Association of Berkshire, during the last year.

Revivals .- The Christian Secretary contains otice of a revival in Dudley, Ms. and Thompson Conn. It first commenced at a fectory in Dudley The same paper informs, that there is a season of refreshing in the Baptist Church in Litchfield, South Farms, Conn.

Revival .- During the year past there has been an interesting revival of religior in the East par-ish in Attleborough; and about 30, (the fruits of the work,) have recently united with the Congregational Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. John Furgerson. Many others entertain a ope of piety, who have not, as yet, made a pro-

The Presbytery of Huron, Olio, which embraces in its limits four entire counties, Cuyahoga Lorain, Medina and Huron, met at Elyria, Jan The narratives on the state of religion and the statistical reports of the churches, affor evidence, that the general interests of morality and religion in that new portion of our country are gradually rising; and that it presents an en couraging field of labor, and good hopes of suc-Most of the churches have been increased during the year, and one, that of Strongsville, has been favored with a precious season of revival, of the fruits of which 21 have professed their faith in the Redeemer.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1828.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Letter from & Gentleman in Boston, to a Unitarian Clergyman in hat City. pp. 20, 12 mo.-It is well known in this vicinity, and in different parts of the country, that ne of the most active and efficient promoters of Unitarianism among the laymen of this city, has renounced that faith within a few months, and avowed an attachment to very different views of Christ and his religion. This "Letter" is from hispen. The copy-right of the pamphlet is secured by the pinter, and we have no right to make extracts. We wish, however, to introduce it to our readers.

and tell them the purport of it, that they may generally be

nduced to read it. For that purpose we copy the author's ntroductory remarks, or In the month of August last, in the course of conversa-tion with an esteemed clergyman of the Unitarian denomi-nation, I stated the reflections that had arisen in my mind, as to religious train and practice, and the course I was pursuing in re-examining the doctrines of Christianity. In November, a letter was received from him, inquiring the result of my investigations.—To this letter the following reply was made. A topy having been preserved, it was shown to several friends, of the Unitarian denomination, who had made some inquiries how far I had altered my re-EXPLANATORY NOTICE. who had made some inquiries how far I had altered my re-ligious views, and to some of opposite sentiments. Manu

who had made some incurries how far I had altered my religious views, and to some of opposite seatiments. Manuscript copies were solicited with an importunity, which could not well be resisted. The letter thus becoming known to a considerable aumber, the writer was urged to consent to its publication. He wished simply to do what should appear to be his duty in the matter; and therefore submitted the decision to friends, in whose judgment, and purity of intention, be had a right to repose entire confidence. Vielding to their advice he not permits the letter to be printed.

Although the religious sentiments of aprivate individual may not generally be of sufficient importance to be laid before the public, there are two reasons, which have operated on the minds of the writer's friends to advise to the present publication. The first is, that for several years tend on the minds of the writer's friends to advise to the present publication. The first is, that for several years past he has been, according to his means, an active member of the Unitarian denomination; and it is thought to be his duty, as it is his pleasure, to endeaver to promote an entirely different system. If his testimony, as to the efficacy of the two systems, can be of any avail, he is willing to give it. He indulges the hope, too, that those with whom he has formerly concurred, many of whom have acknowledged that a similar pourse of thought has passed through their minds, will be led to a review of their sectiments. edged that a similar course of thought has passed through eir minds, will be led to a review of their sectiments

The second reason is, he learns that his motives have een misrepresented; and it is his wish to give a frank nd full exposition of them.

A few verbal corrections have been made, and one fact matted. The letter is affectionately commended to the onsideration of candid inquirers after truth, with the criter's devout aspiration to the Fatter of Lights.

"If I am right, thy grace impart, Still in the right to stay; If I am wrong, O teach my heart To find that better way."

The writer notices several characteristics of a Christian, which he thinks that his reverend friend "will agree rith him, that the Orthodox far exceed the Unitarians. These are, Prayer, Observance of the Sabbath, Use of Money, Religious Instruction, Seriousness, Missions .-It was not to be expected that his views should so soon be tended the prayer-meeting. We soon began to perfectly clear on every point of doctrine. But the Letter, while it is a narrative of his experience and a testimony of his faith, is full of argument, stated in a candid manner and with a good spirit. We have no spirit of exultation on the occasion; but we may say, that we hope and believe the Letter will do much good. Like Scott's Force of Truth, it is the production of a man who has known and tried both sides; of a man who has stood on the Unitarian "four dation," and felt it giving way beneath his feet; of a man who now stands upon the Rock Christ, and invites his felow wanderers to come and seize hold on the Hope that is set before them, before the overflowing scourge shall pass by. It is a production well adapted to the wavering, and to such as would candidly examine a system which they may have been taught to despise.

> The Memory of our Fathers .- A Sermon delivered a lymouth, Dec. 22d, 1827. By Lyman Beecher, D. D. Boston, T. R. Marvin, 1828. This discourse was first preached before the Legislature of Connecticut, & printed at their equest. It was re-written for the occasion at Plymouth, as the only tribute which at that time the writer could pay to the memory of our Fathers:" It is now published at the request of the Third Church, by whose desire it was preached .-- Text, Rev.xxi,5, And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new. The object of the sermon is, to assign reasons which justify the hope, that this nation has been raised up by Providence to exe an efficient instrumentality in accomplishing the moral renovation of the world. To accomplish this renovation, great changes are required in the civil and religious condition of nations. 1 The monopoly of the soil must be bolished. 2. A change is required in the prevailing forms of government. 3. The rights of conscience must be re-stored to man.—To effect these changes, a great example required, of which the , orld may take knowledge; and which shall inspire hope, and rouse and concentrate the energies of man. That example our country alone can fur-The preacher then mentions some duties, to which we are called by our high providential destiny.

To cherish with high veneration and grateful recol-ctions the memory of our Fathers.
 To cherish and extend our religious institutions.
 To give a quickened, and extended impulse to our

4. All Christian denominations are called upon to co-

operate for the preservation of religion.

5. In this great work of national preservation and universal good will, our civil rulers are, particularly, called upon to co-operate; not, as once, in convoking synods, and ap-proving and recommending creeds; and not in exercing by for neglecting what it teaches."

law, attendance upon public worship, or the support of re-

aw, attendance upon puone worsam, or me support of re-igious institutions.

6. To perpetuate our national prosperity and hold up ur light to the world, our citizens must banish party spu-t, and regulate the suffrage of the hatton with reference o the preservation of its moral purity.

AWARD OF PREMIUM.

The judges appointed by us to award the premium of ten dollars, for the best Account of a Revival originally furnished for the Recorder of 1827, were the Rev. Mr. Fay, of Charlestown, and the Rev. Messrs. Wisner and Green, of Boston. The decision is in favor of the Account from Lowell, written by the Rev. Mr. Beckwith, and published Dec. 7th. One of the judges preferred the Rev. Mr. Clarke's Account of the Revival in Bennington, Vt. published April 13th; and both the others gave it the second rank --The Accounts from Lyndeborough, N. H. Westminster and Wenham, Ms. and Bozrahville, Conn were also mentioned as deserving of distinction,

We have ascertained that Mrs. L. H. Sigous. GEY, of Hartford, Conn. is entitled to the premium, which we announced last week as awarded to the writer of the best piece of Poetry inserted in the last volume. She remarks, concerning it, I did not know at the time, that any prize had been offered for Poetry; but transmitted it as a mark of interest in the "Recorder," and of respect for its Editors."

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

A meeting of the Alumni of Dartmouth College, residing in Boston and different parts of Massachusetts, was held at the Exchange Coffee-house, in Boston, of the evening of Feb. 1, 1828, to take into consideration the circumstances and wants of that Institution, and express their sentiments and feelings concerning it.

Dr. John Park was chosen Moderator, and Asa Rand, Clerk.

Rev. Dr. Tyler, President of the College, introduced

Rev. Dr. Tyler, President of the College, introduced the object for which the meeting had been invited, and stated the present situation and prospects of the Institution. It appeared that the College is in want of additional buildings and other accommodations; that its limited resources prevent its making those advances which comport with the improvements of the age; that all attempts to obtain legislative patronage, have intherto failed of success; that the only resource left to the Trustees is an appeal to the liberality of the public; and that they have resolved on making that appeal, spliciting at once such an amount of making that appeal, soliciting at once such an amoun donations as may secure to the College permanently rank among kindred justitutions which it has always a

After an address by Richard Fletcher, Esq. and remarks by several other gentlemen, a committee was appointed to propose resolutions for consideration. The committee consisted of Hon. John Keyes, of Concord, Richard Fletcher, Esq. of Boston, and Hon. Leonard M. Parker of Charlestown. They reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the interests of Dartmouth College, of which as our Alma Mater we can never fail to cherish an affectionate remembrance, are connected with the test interests of an important section of New England; and that an Institution which has been, and which promises to be, so eminently useful, ought not to be suffered to languish through a deficience of precursary means. brough a deficiency of pecumary means olved, That we highly approve of the efforts which

the Trustees are now making to increase the funds of Dartmouth College; and while we cherish the hope, that these efforts will be met by a prompt liberality on the part of the public generally; we would particularly recommend to the alumni of the college that they encourage them, so far as may be in their power, by their influence and benefactions. factions.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city.

Asa Rand, Clerk.

John Park, Chairman.

On Friday afternoon, February 1, 1828, a meeting of Gentlemen was held at the "Cowper Committee Room," to hear communications from the Rev. President Tyler, respecting Dartmouth College.

Hon. William Reed, of Marhlehead, was collected the chair, and Ornan Eastman chosen secretary of the meeting. President Tyler, in an address of fifteen or twenty minutes, gave a concise view of the present state and prospects of the College. He alluded to the influence which that College had already exerted, and is now exerting, in promoting the interests of science, literature, religion and civil liberty in our country. He spoke of the difficulties with which it has been obliged to struggle, of its present embarrassments, and of its great need of the prayers and patronage of the friends of literature and religion. He satronage of the friends of literature and religion tated that \$50,000 if it could be obtained, would only bu stated that \$50,000 if it could be obtained, would only put it in a situation to exert that influence, which a College in that section of the country ought to exert. He observed, that although he did not now solicit subscriptions, he wished to know the views and feelings of the gentlemen present, respecting that institution, & respecting the measures now adopted by the Trustees for the enlargement of its funds. Whereupon the following resolutions, presented by Dr. Beecher and severally discussed by the meeting, were

nanthously adopted.

Resolved, That the union of science and religion, in ou

terary institutions, has been eminently subservient to the tetests of literature, morality and civil liberty.

Resolved, That Dartmouth College, occupying an important section of New England, and having contended.

accessfully for principles of vital interest to and religious institutions, has deserved well of her counts and the Church of God, and has a just claim to particip

and the Church of God, and has a just claim to participate in the sympathies, the prayers and the patronage of those who love their country and the cause of Christ.

Resolved, That the friends of literature and of civil and religious liberty, have a common interest in sustaining thus institution, and that we will cheerfully contribute our refluence to give to it perpetuity and increasing usefulnes

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be put
lished in the Boston Recorder. WM. REED, Chairman Ornan Eastman, Sec'y.

KENYON COLLEGE.

A bill authorizing a memorial to Congress, for the grant of lands for the benefit of Kenyon College, has passed the Legislature of Ohio. The shop in his address to the Legislature, speaks of the memorial as designed to urge " the claims of this Institution to a liberal donation of lands on the ground of what is justly due from the General Government to this State, in order to make us equal to our sister States, in national ber efactions for the support of Colleges." The College on the Western Reserve needs aid, no le than Kenyon College—and, of course, has as good a claim to share in the patronage of the General Government, if any grent is made. We know not what are the "national benefactions for the support of Colleges" which have been made, on the ground of which Obio claims a "liberal do-nation of land." Reservations have been made nation of land." to be sure, for the purposes of education, in some, at least of the new States; but if no such reservation has been made in Ohio, she is only on the same ground with the older States. begin to vote donations, there are in the old States, Colleges that have ample need—and we hope, will put in their claims to a liberal supply.

CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 30th, an address upon the ubject of intemperance was delivered at Park-st. Church. by Rev. Mr. Hewit, Agent for the American Society for the promotion of temperance. This discourse was distinguished for its vivid illustrations of the ravages which this moral pestilence is making in our country, and presented the most forcible appeals to the friends of reformation. The Members of the State Legislature were especially invited, and many of them attended.

The Rev. BANCROFT FOWLER, late professor in the Literary and Theological Seminary at Bangor, Me. is elected Principal of the Female Seminary in Brookfield and has accepted the appointment.

The American Evangelist .- No. 5, has just been received, It contains a Sermon by Rev. H. Hildreth, of Gloucester, Mass. from John VI. 66. From that time many of his disciples went back and walked no more with him. It is entitled, "The difficulties of the Bible, no excuss

Virg Visitor with e viting Bibles, liam.etv. in to supp Boroug York, ton.—' that C

aid the in suppland, v of the meetin also the the mo respon

has re delay. es was Count tute far appoint ary So ing. own d Tract, of fund spot. on the

' pledg as miss of the teen mi stated ρ es have ters nov that s ply the gospel." Stark c adopted destitut Mew-Y

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signed; supplied ute to th

State attentio in anvo indicatio appea few wee heard.

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Deaths of Clerk the aver years .ists, 4 Pr

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Good ern Care from ser to obser ship; to v and to a Thursday miliation Holy Spit

> The Re S. C. Jan pose, 3 m pledged t and com what am Circulat

perity and hold up s must banish party spir. purity.

REMIUM. us to award the prethe best Account of a ed for the Recorder of Fay, of Charlestown, mer and Green, of Bosfavor of the Account e Rev. Mr. Beckwith, One of the judges pree's Account of the Reublished April 13th; the second rank .-

Mrs. L. H. SIGOURentitled to the premilast week as awarded ece of Poetry inserted marks, concerning it, e, that any prize had t transmitted it as a corder," and of res-

rough, N. H. West-

erving of distinction.

and Bozrahville, Conn.

COLLEGE. Partmouth College, resi-erts of Massachusets, was e, in Boston, of the even-consideration the circumon, and express their

erator, and Asa Rand, the College, introduced

pects of the lustration.

is in want of additional
ions; that its limited readvances which comport
;; that all attempts to obitherto failed of success;

Trusteers an armal to Trustees is an appeal to at they have resolved on nce such an amount of oliege permanently that which it has always main-

cher, Esq. and remarks nittee was appointed to tion. The committee of Concord, Richard Leonard M. Parker, he following, which were

Dartmouth College, of ever fail to cherish an fected with the test in-New England; and that which promises to be, e suffered to languish ve of the efforts which

increase the funds of therease the funds of the cherish the hope, that it liberality on the part particularly recommend hey encourage them, so heir influence and bene-

this meeting be published PARK, Chairman.

ry 1, 1828, a meeting of wper Committee Room," Rev. President Tyler, re-

search was called the isecretary of the meeting, of fifteen or twenty min-present state and prost to the influence which and is now exerting, in , literature, religion and spoke of the difficulties attragels of its cresent. struggle, of its present store and religion. He ce, which a College nce, which a College in to exert. He observed, it subscriptions, he wished of the gentlemen present, secting the measures now alargement of its funds. utions, presented by Dr. i by the meeting, were

science and religion, in our nmently subscripent to the and civil liberty. College, occupying an im-d, and having contended

served well of her country a just claim to participat

just claim to participate d the patronage of those use of Christ. terature and of civil and attrest in sustaining this rfully contribute our inand increasing usefulnessings of this meeting be pub.
WM. REED, Chairman

DLLEGE.

norial to Congress, for benefit of Kenyon Col-slature of Ohio. The he Legislature, speaks ral donation of lands, justly due from the State, in order to States, in national ben-Colleges." The Col-erve needs aid, no less l, of course, has as good tronage of the General at is made. We know al benefactions for the h have been made, on claims a "liberal doions have been made, s of education, in some, but if no such reservaio, she is only on the States. If Congress e are in the old States, necd—and we hope, a liberal supply. n. Obs.

PERANCE. Oth, an address upon the vered at Park-st. Church, the American Society for This discourse was distin of the ravages which this ur country, and presented friends of reformation. The were especially invited,

ER, late professor in

ist .- No. 5, has just ns a Sermon by Rev. er, Mass. from John his disciples any of his disciples ore with him. It is the Bible, no excuse

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

THE BIBLE CAUSE.

Virginia, &c.—We learn from the Richmond
Visitor, that the Young Men's Bible Society of Alexandria, Va. have opened a correspondence with every other Bible Society in Virginia, inwith every other Bible Society in Virginia, inviting them to engage in a signultaneous and combined effort to supply the whole State with Bibles. They propose, for themselves, to take the County of Fairfax, and perhaps Prince William.—The Managers of the Norfolk Bible Society, in the same State, have pledged themselves to supply within one year the nine contiguous counties of Princess Ann, Norfolk, including the Borough, Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Warwick, York, Elizabeth City, Accounae, and Northamp York, Elizabeth City, Accomac, and Northamp-ton.—The Bible Society of the City of Washington has voted to supply every destitute family in that City and County, within one year; and to aid the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore in supplying the four adjacent counties of Maryland, viz: St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's and Montgomery.

Pennsylvania.—Jan. 9th, the Fayette County Bible Society, Pa. and many other citizens of the county, assembled at Uniontown. The meeting unanimously approved the resolution of the Philadelphia Bible Society, to furnish Bibles the Philadeiphia Bible Society, to turnish Bibles for the destitute in the state within 3 years; and also the resolution of the Agency of Pittsburgh, to assume the labor for the counties west of the mountains. This meeting then assumed the responsibility so far as regards Fayette county.

Bible Cause.—A meeting of the citizens of Oxford Township, in the county of Philadelphia, has resolved to supply every destitute family in that township with a copy of the bible, without

Grafton County, N. H .- A meeting was held at Orford, Jan. 2d, when a Conference of Churches was formed; also, a Bible Society for Grafton County; which voted unanimously that, with the County; which voted unanimously that, with the divine blessing, they would furnish every destitute family in the county with a Bible, before the close of the year 1828. A Committee was also appointed to prepare a constitution for a Missionary Society, to be acted upon at a future meet-

St. Lawrence County, N. Y., it will be recolset. Lawrence County, N. 1., it will be reconcected, was the second in the Union to supply its own destitute with bibles; and the first, to supply all the destitute readers in their sabbath schools with the New Testament. Their Bible, Tract, and Sabbath School Societies, lately met together. The last two suffered from the want of funds, and \$200 was raised for them on the spot. On the evening after, a meeting was held on the subject of Domestic Missions, which pledged themselves, in humble reliance upon Jehovah, to make every requisite sacrifice and exertion, to raise the means to enable the W. D. M. Society to supply with stated preaching every des-titute church and town within the county, as soon as missionaries can be obtained."—This was not an empty sound. "Several ministers agreed to devote one tenth of their salaries and all their income during the year, to the different objects of christian benevolence, in furthering the cause of the Redeemer. There are twenty-four Congregational and Presbyterian churches, and four teen ministers. Seven churches are destitute of stated preaching; and in three towns no churches have yet been organized. Five of the ministers now in the county will receive aid from the W. D. M. Society this year; and it is estimated that six more missionaries are wanted, to sup-ply the destitute churches and towns with the

gospel."

W. Rec.

The N. Y. Observer mentions Wayne and
Stark counties, Ohio, among those which have
adopted the new principle for supplying the
destitute with the Bible.—The formation of Auxiliaries, to effect the same object in the city of New-York, is proceeding rapidly. Wards are New-York, is proceeding rapidly. Wards are divided into sections, to which visiters are assigned; that every family may be visited, and be supplied with the Bible, or solicited to contribute to the funds. Suitable persons for visiters volunteer in sufficient numbers.

Scripture Natural History.—A new work with this title, approved by the Managers of the Hartford County Sunday School Union, has just been published by D. F. Robinson & Co. of this city. It is in two volumes, 18mo. The first volume contains the natural history of quadrupeds,—the second, the natural history of birds, insects, &c. It is designed for children and youth, especially for those connected with Sabbath Schools, and is well fitted to give them a knowledge of the sub-jects respecting which it treats. The allusions to natural history in the Bible are frequent-and a correct understanding of it, gives much beauty and interest to many passages which would otherwise be almost unintelligible. Conn. Obs.

State of Religion in the Colleges .- No unusual attention to religion is known to exist, at present, in any of the Colleges, if we except the University of Georgia, where, it is said, some pleasing indications of a revival bave recently begun to appear. Letters have been received within a few weeks, from several of the Colleges, and in none of them is the voice of anxious inquiry heard, in regard to the interests of the soul. [Quarterly Journal.

Destitute Churches .- More than 2000 churches are said in the Quarterly Journal, to be destitute of Pastors, in the Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopalian and Methodist denominations in this country.

Deaths of Clergymen.—The number of deaths of Clergymen on the Quarterly list, is 35-and the average of their ages, so far as specified, 57 years.—Of this number, 5 were Congregational-ists, 4 Presbyterians, 3 Baptists, 7 Methodists, and 2 Episcopalians.

Berkshire County, Mass .- A correspondent of the Philadelphian writes: "In Berkshire, the spirit that characterized that region last season, spirit that characterized that region last season, is rising again with renewed vigor. The Church Conferences are again held with the most flattering results. All that region seems to be waking up to renewed life and activity, and God seems to be walking in his Churches." to be walking in his Churches."

Good Resolutions .- We learn from the West ern Carolinian, that a meeting of delegates from several Baptist churches have resolved. to observe the 4th of July for religious worship; to withhold their soffrages from candidates for office who stoop to the practice of treating; and to advise the churches to set apart the first Thursday in August next, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, for the interposition of the Holy Spirit in stilling the party rage that appears to abound respecting the Presidential question!

The Rev. Messrs, King and Kirk, as Agents of the American Board, were in Charlestown, S. C. January 21st.—At a meeting for the pur-pose, 3 members of the 3d Presbyterian church, bledged that church for \$1000 a year for 5 years iberal individual subscriptions were also made; and committes were appointed to ascertain, to what amount the 1st and 2d Presbyterian and reular churches would pledge themselves.

Churches in Pittsburgh, Pa.—In that city are 14 churches, as follows. First Presbyterian, Rev. F. Herron D. D. pastor, members 232; The 2d Presbyterian, Rev. E. P. Swift, members 239; Episcopal, Rev. J.H. Hopkins; The Reformed Presbyterian, Rev. J. Black, D. D.; The Associ-Presbyterian, Kev. J. Black, D. D.; The Associate Rev. R. Bruce, D. D.; The Associate Reformed, Rev. J. Kerr; The Methodist, Rev. J. Waterman and R. Hopkins, with two houses of worship; The Regular Baptist, Rev. S Willams, about 60 members; The First Independent or Congregational, Rev. J. Tassey, 26 members, beauty. The German exciting of Lutherans no house; The German, consisting of Lutherans and Presbyterians, Rev. Mr. Kermerer: The Independent Baptist, no house, Messrs. Church and Smith, leaders; The African Methodist; The Roman Catholic, Rev. C. M'Guire and an The Unitarian, which lately had Rev. J. Swartzwelder as teacher .- The mem bers of the two Methodist churches are compu-ted at about 900. The Catholics are numerous in the city and surrounding country, and were principally from Ireland. Some regularly attend at the chapel, from a distance of 15 miles. It is expected that the erection of a splendid cathedral will be commenced in the spring. A short distance above the city is a congregation

Episcopal Beneficence.-Individuals in the congregation of St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y. have subscribed \$450 for the General Episcopal Sunday School Union.

of Welsh Independents.

The National Preacher for January contains a sermon by the late Dr. Payson, preached some years since in behalf of the American Education Society, from Phil. II, 20, Also, an abstract of one by Mr Dickinson, the Editor of the Preacher, from Heb. XII, 16.—The Quarterly Jour-nal states, that Mr. D. has given the Directors of the Education Society 2000 copies of this

number for distribution. The 5th No. of the Baptist Preacher, for February, contains a sermon by Mr. Chessman, of Hallowell, Me. on the necessity of piety in the faithful discharge of parental duties.

The Kingston Gazette and Leligious Advocate, a paper principally devoted to the cause of religion, is proposed at Kingston, U. C.

The Kehukee Baptist Association, in Halifax county, N.C. comprising 35 churdhes, & 1351 members, passed a resolution in Oct. last, discountenancing Missionary, Tract and Tible Societies, & Thelogical Seminaries. They also protest against "begging money from the public to back them;" and will not invite any ministers into their pul pits, who may come among them on such an er-

and.
The Oxford Conference of Churches, Me. held a semi-annual meeting at Fryelungh, Jan. 15 and 16. The meeting appears to have been uncommonly interesting, but we perceive no re-

Reproof .- A venerable Judge in a town not far distant from this, who is in the daily habit of reading prayers to his family, was one morning thus engaged with his prayer look, when his little child about six years of age, stepped up to him, and with an earnest countenance said. Papa! can't you pray without abook? Mamma can

Bruswick, Me. Herald. Boston Monthly Concert.—The Contributions last londay evening, were as follows: In Park Street Church 58,17; Pine Street \$40,34; Salum Street, \$24,24.

I dtal \$122, 76.

At a meeting of the London Infant School Society in June last, it was stated that within two years, there have been established in different parts of the kingdom not less than 200 of these schools, a few of which were in Ireland.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Rev. Josiah T. Hawes, was ordained, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, as Paxor of the First Congregational Church and Society at Goeat Falls, Someraworth, N. H. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Weston, of Lebanon, Me.; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, of Wells, Me. from Ez.33. 6; Consterating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clary, of Dover; Charge by Rev Mr. Chandler, of Elliott; Right Hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Campbell, of S. Berwick, Me.; Address to the Church and people by Rev. Mr. Willey, of Rochester; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Jefferds, of Eping. —A house of worship for the Society is to be creeted the next season. This church was organized only one year ago, and the village is but of six years' growth. Besides the Society here mentioned, there is a Methodist Society, who are also to erect a house next season, and a small Society of Calvinstic Baptists. — N. H. Obs.

In Elizabeth City, N. C. by Bp. Ravenscroft, Mr. Jar.

In Elizabeth City, N. C. by Bp. Ravenscroft, Mr. Jarvis B. Buxton, as Deacon.—In Philadelphia, by Bp. White, Mr. J. P. Robinson, as Deacon.—In Charleston, S. C. by Bp. ilowen, Mr. John S. Field, as Deacon.—In Worthing ton, Ohio, by Bp. Chase, Mr. Nathan Stem, as Deacon.

The Rev. David L. Cor. was ordained, on the 16th ult. by the Presbytery of Fortage, and installed Pastor of the congregation of Charleston, Ohio. Sermon by the Rev. John Keys.

Rev. John Keys.

In Monson, Me. on the 16th ult. Rev. Mr. Hubbard, was Installed as Paster of the Congregational church and society in that place. The Introductory Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Fargo of Solu; Sermon by Rev. Mr. B. Tappan, of Augusta; Installing Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Williams, of Foxeroft; Charge by Rev. F. Holt, of Bloomfield; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Madison; Address to the Church and People, by Rev. Mr. Sheldon, of Brownwille; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Wilkins, of Garland.

The new Unitarian Church in Western Street S

The new Unitarian Church in Washington street, Boton, was Dedicated on the 30th at: Sermon by Rev H.Ware, Jr. from John xvii, 17. Other services by Messrs Young, Frothingham, Pierpont and Gannet.

The Presbyterian Church in Piedmont square, near

Pleasant street, was Dedicated on the 31st ult. and Dedicatory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Sabine, who is to efficiate in the house. Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Sharp, of the 3d Baptist church.

Sharp, of the 3d Baptist church.

At the same time and place, Mr. Samuel A. BumSTRAD was Ordsined. Mr. Sahine gave the Charge;
Rev. Mr. Merrill, of the Methodist church, prayed; and
Rev. Mr. Talbut, of Sottingham West, N. H. presented
the Right Hand of Fellowship.

A new Orthodox Church has been organized in the flour-ishing village of Hooksett, N. V. Introductory prayer by Rev. R. C. Hatch, of Hopkinton; Sermon, by Rev. N. Bou-ton, of Concord; Fellowship of the Churches by Rev. A. Burnham, of Pembroke; Concluding prayer by Rev. Wm. K. Talbot, of Nottingham West.

A lot of land has been purchased, in the north part of this city, on which to erect a Methodist church. It is in Bennet street near Hanover.

MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL UNION. The friends of Sabbath Schools will be gratified to know, that Mr. Artemas Bullard of the Theological Seminary at Andover, is appointed by the Committee of Agency of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, their Agent for one year,—to visit as extensively as practicable the different parts of the Commonwealth, and promote and extend in every suitable way the influence and usefulness of Sabbath Schools,

WARREN FAY, Chairman of the Committee of Agency.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Bills in progress: for the better organization of the medical department of the U. S. navy; providing for the surviving officers of the revolution; for regulating the process of the United States Courts, in the States admitted into the Union since the year 1789.

into the Union, since the year 1789.

Inquiries ordered, into the expediency of amending the law concerning copy rights; of appropriating a pertion of the public lands for the purpose of supplying the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, or their heirs, to bounty lands, who served upon the Virginsalite, and whose claims remain without satisfaction up to this period.

Bills in progress: making an appropriation for Internal Improvement—making an appropriation for the Indian department—making an appropriation for the Breakwater in the Bay of Delaware,—and concerning naturalization—making an appropriation for Internal Improvement, a bill making appropriations for the Indian Department.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Bills passed: to incorporate Pawtucket Congregational Society, and the Dartmouth Bridge Company; to change the name of South Brimfield to Wales; to establish the Saitsbury and Amesbury Institution for savings; to incorporate the Merchant's bank; to establish the town of Pawtucket; additional, establishing salaries for Registers and Judges of Probate; concerning the boundary line between the towns of Monson and Palmer.

Resolves passed: on petition of L. Dean and others; on petition of J. Phillips, Guardian.

Orders passed: for the distribution of the printed reports on a Railway from Bosten to Providence.

Bills in progress: directing county treasurers to publish annual statements of their accounts; to incorp. the Belvidere Bank; to incorp. the Roxbury Female School, and Lancaster Academy; to authorize the discontinuance of the 6th Mass. Turnpike road; to establish County Commissioners. IN SENATE.

Order of notice: on petit. of N. Ellis and others. Inquiry ordered into the expediency of altering the aws relative to taking depositions.

Rejected: additional directing the mode of transferring eal estate by deed, and for preventing fraud therein.

Leave to withdraw: to S. Tileston and others.

Leave to withdram: to S. Tileston and others.

IN THE HOUSE.

Bills passed: concerning the boundary line between Monson and Palmer; incorp. the Atlantic Bank; the Micrehauts Bank in New Bedford; the Merrinack and Frank-im Mutual Fire Insurance Companies; to incorp. W. Newbury Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; to incorp. the Lowell Manuf. Co.; to incorp. the Mutual Fire assurance Co. of Springfield and Vicinity; to incorp. the MM. H. of the Cong. Soc. in Salisbury and Amesbury; to incorp. the Pawtucket Cong. Soc.; to incorp. the Merchauts' Bank in New Bedford; to incorp. the Meddlesse Union Factory Co.; to incorp. Appleton Co.; to incorp. Laneaster Academy; and Roxbury Female School; & proprietors of a bridge eyer Apponaganset river.

Aponaganset river.

Bills in progress: to incorp. the Bridgewater Bank; Bills in progress: to incorp the Bridgewater Bank; to regulate prisons; for the safekeeping of bunatics; the Militia bill; add'l, establishing the salaries of judges and Registers of Probate; to incorp, the Merchanis' Bank; add'l for regulating, governing and training the Militia; add'l to regulate the sale of goods at public vendue, and to repeal all former laws.

**Rejected: proposition for creating lieus upon property insured in all acts incorporating Mutual Ins. Companies;

FOREIGN.

From Greece.—By an arrival at New York from Smyrna, the Merchants Telegraph has received information that the Greeks had attacked Scio, and gamed possession of the island, except the Castle, which they were hombarding from the most commanding positions. They have twenty-seven vesels strictly blockading the place, and as it is pretty well ascertained the Castle is poorly off for provisions, it is presumed it will soon surrender.

Piracies are reported as a thing of daily occurrence, and it has been supposed, the European squadrons would take

Tracessare reported as a thing of daily occurrence, and that been supposed, the European squadrons would take measures to curb their movements.

The news from the Morea was of no very recent date, but the last accounts stated that Ibrahim Pacha was laying waste the country, which he will soon be obliged to evacuate, as the cause of Greece is now considered frium-

when the news of the capture of the brig Cherub, of this port, by the Greek pirates, reached Smyrna, the U. S. ship Leaington proceeded to Syra, demanded and took possession of her & most of her cargo, returned with her to Smyrna, Nov. 10, and gave her in charge to her former continued of the cargo.

The Greek contribution brig Jane, from New York, has been plundered by the Greeks of two hundred barrels of

We learn (says the N. Orl. Mer. Adv. of the 14th ult.) by the schooner Exchange, from the Vera Croz, that Com. Porter had arrived there from the city of Mexico, and intended shortly to put to sea with his squadror. We also learn that the law intended for the expulsion of the Old Spannards, passed, but so modified that it is not now necessity. sery for them to leave the country. A large number of persons had embarked their property ready for departure, when the news arrived, which obviated the recessity.

DOMESTIC.

Harvard University.—At the late meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, the President and Fellows made a report, which exhibits the efforts recently made to reduce the expenses of the student. Four of the University Professorships have been abolihed, and the duties assigned to other Professors without an increase of the salaries of those on whom they devolve. The salaries of other Professors have been reduced, and emporary grants discontinued. The Treasurer has declined receiving any thing for his services. Some other retenciments have been effected; and a judicious restriction placed upon the expeaditures of the students, to be regulated by their parents and guardians.—[Traveller.

There are 108 students attending lectures in the Medical College of Transylvania in Lexington, Kentucky, the present class consists of 151.

First settlers of New-England.—Proposals are issued

rege of transylvania in Lexington, Kentucky, the present class consists of 151.

First settlers of New-England.—Proposals are issued at Concord. N. H. for publishing by subscription, a Register of the First Settlers of New-England, by J. Farmer; containing an alphabetical list of the Governors, Deputy Governors, Assistants, or Counsellors, Ministers of the Gospel, in the several Co-mice of New-England, from 1620 to 1692; Representatives of the General Court of Massachusetts, from 1634, to 1692; Graduates of Harvard College; Members of the Ancient and Hon. Artillery Company, from 1637 to 1662; Freemen, admitted to the Massachusetts Colony, from 1630 to 1660, with the times of admission; and the names of many other of the early inhabitants not admitted free, from 1620 to 1675; to which will be added, various genealogical and biographical notes, collected from ancient records, manuscripts and printed works. Price \$1.

The house erected by Sir Henry Vané, in 1626, situated

The house erected by Sir Henry Vane, in 1626, situated on Common Street, nearly opposite the Stone Chapel Burial yard, which for nearly two centuries has withstood the decay and escaped the ra es of fire, has with tew days been pulled down. We learn it was once the esidence of the venerable John Cotton.

Two thousand dollars of the money to be paid the Creek ndians are to be appropriated to establish horse-mills, and 1900 to buy spinning wheels and cards to introduce manufactures among them. Two whites, who have been pro-scribed by the U.S. Agent, are said to be endeavoring to

Law of South Carolina.—That from and after the first ay of May next, the books of account of tavern keepers, non-keepers or retailers of spiritous liquors shall not be funited, allowed or received as evidence in any court havig a right to try the same, of any debt contracted in his

State Prison of Maine.—It appears, by the Warden's Report, that the average number of Convicts, during the last year, has been grout 70.—Whole number of commitments since 1824, 219.—Disentaged 121.—Pardoned 21.—Died 5.—Escaped, and not re-taken 1.—In prison, Dec. 1, 1826, 88-Received since, to Dec. 1, 1827, 35-Discharged since, 40-Pardoned 3-Died 3.-Remaining 71.

Road from Maine to Canada .- An application is again made to our Legislature, for some efficient aid for complet-ing the road through the public lands, on the route from Kennebeck river to Onebec.

The Georgian gives an encouraging description of the gress of the new government adopted by the remove Cherokees. It is, says that paper, reported to be in full operation. Among the first public exhibitions of its power, was the execution of an Indian for murder. He was hung. The cultivation of sugar has been successfully introdu-ced into Aiabama, and the cane is found to grow luxuri-

antly there.

Public Buildings in Maine.—The House of Represen

Fublic Buildings in Maine.—The House of Representatives of Maine have passed a resolve, appropriating tentornaships of State land for the purpose of erecting and completing public buildings for the use of the State, "upon the State lot in Augusta."

Messrs. N. and S. S. Joeelyn of N. Haven, advertize "A Map exhibiting the line of the Farmington, and Hampshire and Hampden Canals." The Map is to extend from Long Island Sound to Lake Memphremagog, and will comprise the most populous section of country in the Union—the States of Connecticut and Vermont, and a part of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Commerce of the United States.—The N. Y. Gazette

Commerce of the United States .- The N. Y. Garette contains a statement of the number of foreign arrivals and clearences at the several ports of the U. States, during the year 1827. The arrivals at New-York were 1412, clearances 1130. Boston has the next highest number, viz.—arrivals 728, clearances 524. Of these arrivals 96 were ship, 435 brigs, and 197 schoopers. The coasting arrivals 750 brigs, and 197 schoopers. of lime, wood, and lumber vesse 2557, clearances 2088. Boston D. Adv.

Trade of Hartford .- According to a statement, ex-Trade of Hartford.—According to a statement, exhibited to the committee on Canals of our Legislature, the number of arrivals at Hartford, from ports east of Connecticut, in the summer of 1827, was 193, and the clearances for the same ports 191. Of the arrivals 58 were from Rhode Island, and all the rest from ports in Massachusetts—47 from Boston.

The value of flour imported into Boston from N. York and the Southern States, in 1827, exceeded a million of dollars.

lollars.

Rochester.—The population of Rochester, N. Y. is 10, Noticester.—— The population of Rochester, N. Y. is 10, 818, and its exports in 1827, by the canal and lake, amounted to \$1,200,000. There are 52 run of stones on the falls, and 200,000 farrels of flour, worth 800,000, are manufactured annually. In 1815 this place was nearly an entire wilderness.

Fire .- The store of Mr. A. Buck, of Pittsford, Vt., together with his books and goods has been burnt. No in

Fire at Wilmington, N. C.—A letter from Wilming-ton of Jan. 21st, says: "Our unfortunate town has again been visited by fire, which took place on the night of the 18th inst. in a small building in the rear of the Cape Fear Hotel. The most valuable part of the town lies in ashes; 40 stores and eight dwelling houses are entirely consumed. The most of the property is insured at N. York."

The store of Messrs. Z. and A. Lull, in Hartland, Vt. was burnt on the 27th ult. with most of its contents, except pooks and papers. books and papers.

Fires.—In Scipio, N. Y. the house of Mr. William Sharp has been burnt down, and two of his sons burnt to death. One was 13 years of age, the other 5. The parents had barely time to save themselves.—The stable of Gen. Veszie, of Topsham, Me. has been burnt, with a horse and tow and other property. His house was saved with difficults.

with difficulty. The clothier's shep and carding machine at Felts Mills, near Watertown, Jefferson Co. was burnt down on the 16th inst. Loss estimated from \$2,000 to \$3,000, on which there was no insurance.

On the 18th inst. the store house and goods of Mr. Marcellus Jones, of Whitehaven, eastern shore of Maryland, were consumed by fire; the loss in estimated at near seven thousand dollars.

Fire .- On the morning of Feb. 2nd, an old clothes shop on Brattle Street was burnt; and the dry goods store of Messrs. Street and Haskell, over the other, extending across from Market to Brattle street. Messrs. Street &

Haskell were insured.

The number of deaths in New York in the year 1827, was 5,181, viz. 1536 men, 991 women, 1457 boys and 1197 girls. The number of children who died not exceeding one year of age, was 1336, from one to two, 546, from two five, 389.— There were 63 over eighty years of age, 13 over ninety, and one over 100. The deaths by consumption were 829, dropsy in the head 235, dysentery 199, drowned 68, intemperance 72, small pox 149, measles 172, typhus fever, 96, billious fever 16, billious remittent 18, fever 132, metermittent 20, remittent 43, &c. The excess over the number of deaths in 1826, is 208.

A person on the Lehich canal was, a short time since.

A person on the Lehigh canal was, a short time since, hrown 50 or 60 feet in the air, by the unexpected explosion of a quantity of powder laid to blow rock.

The Louisiana Courier of the 14th Jan. states, that the

The Louisiana Courier of the 14th Jan. states, that the steamhoat Feliciana burst her air boiler the preceding evening, and that two of her Crew were killed.

Fatal Quarrel.—In Hartford County, N. C. two sons of a widow Rogers, while playing eards, differed about a walnut which was the wager. The elder brother contradicted the other, who told him, if he repeated it he would shoot him instantly. The elder contradicted a second time; when the younger went delherately to the house, brought out a gun, and shot his brother through the head. The elder died in a few minutes, and the younger has been committed to jail. ommitted to jail.

The Plymouth Memorial mentions, that several cases of

the small pox or varioloid have occurred in Pembroke Measures have been taken to prevent its spread.

Five of the men concerned in the late riot at South Boston, have been bound over, in the sum of \$5,000 each, to take their trials at the next Municipal Court.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Sunner Pierce, to Miss Eliza D. Gorham; Mr. John Martin, to Miss Eliza Dunton; Mr. Henry Reed, to Mrs. Ann A. Hayward.

In Charlestown, Ms. Mr. Federick Blanchard, to Miss Elizabeth Gaw Cooper.—In Marlbohead, Mr. Nicholas Bessom, to Mrs. Hannah Bessom.—At Plymouth, Ms. Mr. Thomas Bent. to Miss Abigail Show.—In Haverhill, Capt. John Caldwell, to Mrs. Mary Whittier.

In Hardwick, Mr. Urial Donne, to Miss Susan Berry; Mr. John Nickerson, to Miss Sally Snow; Mr. Nathan Nickerson, to Miss Thankful Basset; Mr. Joseph Eldridge, to Miss Roxana Smalley.—In Dennis, Mr. Milton Kelley, to Miss Abigail Downes; Mr. Ebenezer Fish, to Miss Desire Chase.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.
In this city, Mrs. Lydia Harris, aged 91; Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Frink Roberts 45; Mr. William Medree, 22; Miss Maria Antoinette Smith, 22; Phebe Mellen, 19; Mr. Joseph Brown, 47; Nancy Roberts, 45.
In Malden, Mr. Richard Hadley, 24.—In Beverly, Mr. Jeremiah Lovett, 72.—In Haverhill, Ms. Mr. John Emery, 85; Mr. Jeremiah Knight, Mrs. Sophronia, wife of Mr. Mores G. Jaques, 21.—In Shirley, Mr. Abel Longeley, 67; his instant death was occasioned by the falling of

Mr. Mores G. Jaques, 21.—in Shirley, Mr. Abel Long-ley, 67; his instant death was occasioned by the falling of a tree.—in Plymouth, Mrs. Eleanor, wife of Mr. Elias Wood, 35.—in Troy, Ms. Mr. Joseph H. Luther, 45.—In Reading, Mrs. Rebecca H. Sweetser, wife of Mr. Thos. H. Sweetser, formerly of Boston, 28.—In Nantucket, Mr. Obed Cash, 50; Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Capt. George Rule, 40.

et, Mr. Obed Cash, 50; Mrs. Rebecca, whe of Capt. George Rule, 40.

In Baltimore, the Most Rev. Ambrose Marechal, Archishep of the Roman Catholic Church,
In Walpole, N. H. Sarah Pennet, aged 12.

In Stoneliam, "on the 23d uit. Simeon Geary, aged 33.
His death was caused by excessive intemperance, to which te had entirely given himself up.
In Bedford County, Va. Rev. James Turner, in the 69th

ear of his age.

In Philadelphia, Rev. Joseph Eastburn, aged 80; a

In Philadelphia, Rev. JOSEPH EASTBURN, aged 80; a venerable minister of Christ, who well sustained the repartation of the Scanan's Friend.

At Essex, in Saybrook, Conn. Jan. 25th, William, aged 12, an interesting son of Dr. Hunter, a gentleman from Scotland residing in that place. The circumstances of the death of this lad were distressing. He was sent by his lather on an errand, be the livery completely of Messrs. Contstock & Co., and while his attention was engaged in viewing the machinery, or the work performed by it, his clothes were entangled, and he instantly killed.—Conn. Obs. In Middlebury, Ohio, Dr. Martin Johnson, in his 28th year; leaving a wife and one child in a land of strangers.

in a sleigh.—The horses were also drowned.

Distressing Occurrence.—A person named Benjamin Ellis, and his son, were drowned by the breaking of the ice in a pond in Plymouth, January 23. The son lost his life in attempting to rescue his father who first fell in.—Several others narrowly escaped. Mr. E. left a wife and several children; he had been the father of sixteen children. In Sudbury, Mr. Leonard Dutton, aged 40 years. His death was occasioned by falling from a high scaffold in a barn to the threshing floor. He survived but seven hours. He has left a wife and five small children.

FISK'S MEMOIR PUBLISHED BY CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47, Washington Street Boston, Memoir of the Rev. Pliny Fisk, A. M. late Mis

ionary to Palestine. By Rev. Alvan Bond, A. M. of (In the first part of this memoir we have in con-

(G). In the first part of this memoir we have in con-densed form, a history of his early education, collegiate hite, and theological studies, subsequently his tour through our middle and southern States, as an agent for foreign mis-sions. All this is disposed of in less than one hundred pa-ges, then follows his embarkation, Voyage to the Mediter-ranean, stop at Malta, and arrival at Smyrna, is Asiatic Turkey. Next is given his visit to the "Seven Church-es" of the Apocalysist then his Voyage up the Nile." Turkey. Next is given his visit to the "Seven Churches" of the Apocalypse; then his Voyage up the Nite, Visit to Grand Carro, and the Pyramids of Egypt. After this we have his travels through the Great Desert, residence at Jerusalem, Visit to mount Lebanon and Beyroot, at which latter place he closed his labors on earth, and entered his final rest, in the new Jerusalem above.—Among these travels of Mr. Fisk, one discovers much which must please the scholar, and more still which must interest the Christian.—It is believed that this piece of sacred biography, will when known, be widely circulated and appreciated. We would cheerfully recommend its perusal to the extension art of the community, martinglay to those interserious part of the community, particularly to those interested in our Mission to the Holy Land .- N. Y. Journal of

PEIRCE & WILLIAMS.

NO. 20, MARKET STREET, BOSTON.

PROPOSE TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW PERIODICAL WORK, ENTITLED

SPIRIT OF THE PILGRIMS.

The Spirit of the Palgrins is designed to ex-lain, defend, and promote that system of religion thich was planted on this soil by the first settlers of few England; and to cherish all those great and be-efficient institutions, which they left, as an invaluable neficent institutions, which they left, as an invaluable legacy, to their descendants. It will always be found on the side of free inquiry, enlarged views, amfettered discussion, frank and open measures, and genuine liberality. It will be decidedly opposed to that latitudinarianism in religion, which labors to destroy the distinction between the church and the world, and is fast approaching to infidelity. It looks confidently for patronage to those who receive the Word of God as the only authoritative arbiter of religious truth; who regard this Word, accompanied by the Holy Spirit, as able to make men wise unto salvation; and who have no confidence in systems, which in effect discard the Sacred Volume, and rely principally upon the discoveries of human reason.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be issued in monthly numbers, containing 56 pages, 3vo. which, with the title page, preface, and notex, will make an annual volume of 600 pages.

2. The price is THRLE DOLLARS a year, payable in towards.—Any individual, who will become responsible for its copies, shall be entitled to a seventi copy grats. A suitable allowance will be made to agents, who take a large number of copies.

3. The mechanical execution of the work shall be good; and the monthly numbers shall be faithfully transmitted according to order.

4. The numbers for January and succeeding months shall be issued with all practicable despatch; and, as soon as possible, each number will be published on the first day of the manth of which it be as date.

If regard to the price, and the time of paymept, it is proper to say, that this work is not undertaken for emolament, or from any motive of personal advantage; but from a deliberate and conscientious persuasion that the interest of religion demand it. Even if the subscription-list should become large, the income derived from it will be no more than sufficient to yield a decent compensation for editorial labour; and it is deemed intispensable that a gentleman of talents and learning should have the charge of the work, and devote to it his whole time and attention. The price is less than what is usually paid for an equal number of pages, or an equal quantity of matter, in foreign journals, republished here; though, in these cases, not a dollar is paid for editorial services.

Payment in advance is required for the following reasons. The expenses of a new establishment make it desirable and projer. Some risk is incurred by the publishers; and it is but reasonable that patrons should afford the accommodation of paying so small a sum, at the commencement of the year. In hurope, periodical works are paid for, either in advance, or when each number is taken. This practice is fast gaming in the United States, and it is hoped, may become universal. In taat case, the little debtes, which are often so troublesome to subscribers, and so discouraging, and sometimes even ruinous to publishers, are not suffered to exist.

RECOMMENDATION.

RECOMMENDATION

The undersigned have been made acquainted with the design here announced, of commencing a new religious Magazine in Boston, and possess the means of forming a satisfactory judgment, as to the spirit and ability with which it will be conducted. We cordially managed it to the natronage of our friends and oreting the material of the natronage of our friends and oreting the natronage of our friends and ore the natronage of our friends and or the na ability with which it will be conducted. We cordially recommend it to the patronage of our friends and brethrea universally; and especially to the ministers and charches of New England. The exigences of the present time require that those, who hold substantially the same system of religion with the Pilgrims, should be at the pains of making their real principles more kneem through the press.

We are also of opinion, that the contemplated Magazine will be a useful vehicle for discussion on various important subjects not directly and stricly religious, such as education, the public morals, the effect of pub-

such as education, the public morals, the effect of pub-lic measures, and, on these accounts also, would strong

recommend it to public patronage.

The Spirit of the Pilgrims is commenced, as we are atthorised to say, after the most full and fraternal conrence with the conductors of the Christian Spectator, ference with the conductors of the Christian Spectator, and has their best wishes for its success. We should do injustice to our own feelings, were we not to express our opinion, that the Christian Spectator has rendered essential service to the cause of evangelical trath, and we confidently anticipate its continued and increasing usefulness. These works will co-operate in preserving and extending the principles and institutions of our fathers.

It is proper to add, that the Spirit of the Pigrima will not contain details of religious intelligence, and is

will not contain details of religious intelligence, and is not intended to interfere with the circulation of Regious Newspapers or the Missionary Herald. It seeks of to withdraw subscribers from other works, but ap-lies for patronage on distinct and independent grounds; as being neccessary to satisfy the present disposition for religious inquiries, and to speak with firmness and discrimination on many points of deep interest to the

Samuel Hubbard, Jeremiah Evarts, Samuel Osgood, Pliny Cutler, B. B. Wisner, John Codman, Justin Edwards, James P. Chaplin, Samuel Green, Henry Hill, Leonard Woods, Samuel Farrar, Bradford Sumner, Moses Stuart, John Tappan, Bennet Tuler Harren Fay, Elias Cornelius, Nuthaniel Hewit Samuel T. Armstrong, Edward Beecher, Ebenezer Porter, Richard H. Dana, Lyman Beecher, John C. Proctor. Lyman Beecher, William Hilliard,

Boston, Jan. 28, 1828. JUST published, by N. S. SIMPKINS & Co. Court-street. THE CHRISTIAN VISITANT, or RELI-GIOUS MISCELLANY. Vol. 2d-No. 1, for Janua-ry and February. Contents.—Editorial—Neutral ground—Blessed are the

Peacemakers—A Sabbath at Sea—The Sunday School Teacher—Evanescent Nature of Serious Thoughts—No-tice of the late Judge Howe. Poetry.—Transient Im-pressions—Jesus Teaching the People—God Omnipresent —Christian Confidence. Juvenile Department.—The Drowned.—In Scholarie (N. Y.) creek, Mr. Wm.

Newkirk, and a daughter of his; a man by the name of Chase; a daughter of John Newkirk; and a daughter of Giles Malatt. They were attempting to cross the creek in a sleigh.—The horses were also drowned.

Distressing Occurrence.—A person named Benjamin

Distressing Occurrence.—A person named Benjamin

Definition Conndence.—Juvenite Department.—The Meditations.—Gendence.—Juvenite Department.—The Meditations.—Meditations.—Meditations.—Meditations.—Meditations.—Meditations.—Persevering Exertions.—Doindence.—Juvenite Department.—The Meditations.—Schoolfellow's Last Request. Selections.—Meditations.—Persevering Exertions.—Doing Good. Intelligence.—Features of the Apre—Howard Benevolent Society—The Jews-Victory at Navarino—Churches in Boston, and Whitefield's Remarks in 1740—Lectures on Palestine—Dedications and Justallation.—Feb. S.

NOW preparing and shortly will be published by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 79 Washington Street, Boston,—ME MOIR of the REV. HERBERT MARSHALL, a Presbyter of the REV. HERBERT MARSHALL, a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, published in aid of the Funds of the Missionary Society.—Con-tents.—Barly Life—Reasons for leaving the Baptism, and joining the Episcopal Church—Sufferings in his voyages for health—Last sickness—Character, &c—Conclusion, &c. Q3-Those editors who are in the habit of noticing new works are respectfully requested to notice the above. Feb. 8.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

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ted without delay. It can be had also of the Booksellers in all the more important cities & towns throughout the Union.

"It is difficult to form a just estimate of a work on which such an author labored for thirty three years. It entitles time of itself to rank at the head of the Theologians of his own time, as at once the most laborious and important writer of the day. The capital excellency of this valuable and immense undertaking, perhaps consists in its following, more closely than any other, the fair and adequate meaning of every part of Scripture, without regard to the niceties of human systems. It is in every sense of the expression a Scriptural Comment. It is not a compilation, it is an original production, in which you have the deliberit is an original production, in which you have the deliber it is an original production, in which you have the deliberate judgment of a masculine and independent mind on all the parts of Holy Scripture. Every student will understand the value of such a work. Further, it is the Comment of our age; presenting many of the last lights which history casts on the interpretation of prophecy, giving several of the remarks which sound criticism has accumulated from the different branches of sacred Literature, obviating the chief objections which modern functions have advanced against some of the distinguishing doctrines of the Gospel, and adapting the instructions of Scripture to the peculiar circumstances of the times in which we live. "Res Commerce.

ALSO, just received,—

Johnson's English Dictionary, as improved by Todd, and abridged by Chalmers, with 'Natker's Pronouncing Dictionary, combined and edited, by J. E. Worcester.

Stewart's Johnsol at the Sandwich Islands. Letter to a Unitarian Clergyman. Dr. Receive's Sermons on Intemperance, new edition. Prof. Stewart's New Translation of the Hebrews. Dr. Beecher's Plymouth Sermon, in product of the Commerce of t ar circumstances of the times in which we live." Rev

PRIZE POEM. Designated by the Judges of Original Poetry in the Boston Recorder for 1827. SOLITUDE.

POETRY.

Deep solitude I sought. There was a dell Where woven shades shut out the eye of day, While towering near the rugged mountains made Dark back-ground 'gainst the sky .- Thither I went And bade my spirit drink that lonely draught For which it long had languish'd 'mid the strife And fever of the world. I thought to be There without witness. But the violet's eye Look'd up upon me,-the fresh wild-rose smil'd, And the young pendant vine-flower kiss'd my cheek. And there were voices too. The garrulous brook Untiring to the patient pebbles told Its history; -up came the singing breeze And the broad leaves of the cool poplar spake Responsive, every one. Even busy life Woke in that dell, the tireless spider threw From spray to spray her silver-tissued snare. The wary ant whose curving pincers pierc'd The treasur'd grain, toil'd toward her citadel. To the sweet hive went forth the loaded bee, And from the wind-rock'd nest, the mother-bird

And from the second Sang to her nurslings.

Yet I strangely thought To be alone and silent in thy realm, Spirit of Life and Love! It might not be! There is no solitude in thy domains Save what Man makes, when in his selfish breast He locks his joys, and bars out others' grief. Thou hast not left thyself to Nature's round Without a witness. Trees and flowers and streams Are social and benevolent, and he Who oft communeth in their language pure, Roaming among them at the cool of day, Shall find like him who Eden's gardon drest His Maker there, to teach his listening heart.

For the Boston Recorder. ON THE DEATH OF DR. PAYSON. You cannot mourn your much-lov'd Pastor gone; His peaceful end, and hopes of Heav'n forbid. His own commands would chide your falling tears His dying smile, (when power of speech had fail'd) Beam'd on his weeping son, with heav'nly rays, And calm'd the storm of filial grief, which seem'd Already bursting, from his bleeding heart. He, like his own rever'd and gracious Lord, When bound to Calvary's awful mount, to die, Instructed them to weep, (if weep they must,) Not for their dying Friend, but for themselves

Yet mourn you must, disconsolate, whene'er The sad remembrance, of such worth as his, Steals on your musing, melancholy hours, And prompts the rising sigh, and deep regret, That so much genius, piety and zeal, Should, all, in one short moment, take its flight From earth to brighter worlds.

--- To him who own'd The gift of Heaven, the immortal pinions, Already at his side, and long'd to stretch Them, wide-expanding, (like the tow'ring eagle Tow'ds the bright sun,) to reach that glorio Where Faith, had long since taught his soul to rise, To him whose crown of glory, bright in Immanuel's has He saw, would soon his humble brow surround, Nor grief, nor tears, but joy ineffable, Thrill'd through his holy soul, when once he spoke Of that full tide of bliss, which flowing deep, And wide, encircling every angel form, And ransom'd soul, of blood-bought, guilty man

Yet, where, you ask, (th' inquiry justly made) Where shall we find the man, whose godlike zeal Untir'd, nabroken, mid life's sharpest pangs, Still urg'd him on, to life's last mon To speak for God, and plead with dying men? When shall the voice of Prayer again be heard, Whose deep-ton'd notes, thrill'd through the soul, Wak'd e'en the slumb'ring sinner from his dreams. And made him feel, that there must be a God, Whose spirit then breath'd from those hallow'd lips, In strains of humble, penitential prayer? Who could but hear, and list'ning could but join In praise and adoration, pure like his.

Speak we of eloquence divine, in man? From him it thundered, to the guilty soul, Which shook the " baseless fabric" of his hopes; Or like the lightning's keen and vivid flash. Scatter'd the midnight darkness of the soul; Expos'd the vain refuge, and turn'd his eye Inward upon himself, to see the ruing. Sin had made; ruin'd and lost forever, Unless restor'd, by that Almighty hand, Which rear'd from chaos wide, creation's dome. And wast thou proud of this bequest of Heav'n, The bright "ascension-gift" the Saviour sent? Oh, check such thoughts; his living voice forbade; And stretch'd in death's embrace, a voice is heard, "Behold your idol;" "Cease ye now from man,"

And lean dependent on Jehovah's arm. ious of his care and splendid git His high pre-eminence, he could not be; Twere but a false humility to feel, That God had not distinguish'd him above His fellows, in all that forms the Christian, Or constitutes the "messenger of grace To guilty men." Yet who, that knew him best, But saw the veil of modesty and meekness, Cast with a careful hand, o'er all his works, O'er all his words. He knew his place in God's ac And low in dust, before th' Eternal Throne, His soul, its centre found; his joy and rest.

Not list'ning crowds, not Fame's loud trump Which sent his name to nations far remote, t Shook the firm hold, which Heavn's superior gift Humility, had fasten'd on his soul. He knew himself; he knew that God had made Him all he was: -to God, the glory gave; Dependence, guilt, and mis'ry, all his own When some high chieftain of illustrious name A nation's pride, the splendid boast of fame, Bows low in death, amid the storm of war, How mourn the brave; how sad the tidings are. So science mourus, when falls her fav'rite son, And sculptur'd marble tells the deeds he's done:-Now, Zion mourns; the church in sable weeds, Points to his urn, and lifts her eye and bleeds. Her watchman's voice, no longer guards her walls; Faithful 'till death, nor then inglorious falls. He sought not praise from men, a splendid name His was a nobler end, a holier flame, A seraph's fervor, and an angel's aim. Yes, angels lov'd, and claim'd him for their own, Watch'd the glad hour, to bear his spirit home: No longer, now, a mourning exile, driv'n, He finds his everlasting home, in Heaven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIGIOUS NOVELS.

For the Boston Recorder MESSES. EDITORS,—I cannot altogether agree with you, in giving such an unqualified approbation to the Religious Novels of the day as you do in your paper, when reviewing a work of this kind, under the title of Dunallan. Nor would I totally condemn all works of fiction, as useless or

There is a distinction however, which I think is too little attended to in judging of the merits of such works; recommending them to the public, and calculating on the good they may do. I do not object to works of fiction merely as such, provided they are well written, and when the principal end and aim, is to bring important prac-tical truths prominently forward. Where dis-cussion, and argument in favor of divine things, form the grand and leading theme. Fictitious characters, such as Theron and Aspasio in Hervey's Dialogues, may reason as clearly and con-vincingly, as any real character whatever; and their arguments, may have an equal effect upon the minds of the readers, as though they came from the lips, or the pen of a living teacher. Such works may not only be harmless, but instructive

But I have strong objections, to all those publications whose chief interest is personal narra-tive and individual characters; but most of all, to those wine and water compositions (however well drawn up) which avow themselves to be "founded on facts"—give me the facts and the fiction separately, but never let them be mixed and served up together, so that I cannot tell which is which.

Considering the matter in a moral point of view, I am disposed to question the right of any person, using such liberties with truth, so as to make it what he pleases, adding to, or taking from it, and dressing it up as his imagination may suggest, in order to please the palate of the

Even " religious Heroism" thus exhibited in order to be interesting, must be something beyond real life, & so far it is mere romance, & I fear such works, instead of answering "a moral purpose" are more apt to deceive, by merely affecting the fancy and the feelings, while the heart and con-duct, may remain unchanged.

An excellent paper on this subject, appeared first in a British periodical publication, and lately from the London press, in the memoirs of the author. The following extracts are worthy of consideration.

"We know that religious tales have been written by persons of eminent piety, and with the best of motives. We have even heard that real spiritual benefit has been obtained by the perusal of them. But allowing all this to be true, there is still room for the question, What is the tendency of such productions?"

"There is a general objection to common novels, that they give false views of the world; and the same thing may be said of all works of fic-The sketches of Christian character contained in these religious tales, have no counterpart among living Christians."
"It seems, indeed, essential to the nature of

fiction, that every thing should be overdone. Truth stamps a worth upon other productions, which must be made up here by something else. The volumes of Hume or Robertson are held in estimation as histories, but they would make

"Now, if this be true, here is a very serious evil in the works we are considering. Truth is wanting, and the judgment cannot be interested. To make up for this, the fancy must be enter-tained; and this is generally effected by over-wrought descriptions, and unlikely coincidences."

his a still stronger objection to works of fiction, that they place their readers in an ideal world, where he can enjoy the luxury of tender or sublime emotions, without undergoing the toil, and the self-denial, which are inseparable from the conduct that usually produces such feel-He forgets his own character, and identifies himself with the hero of the story. But it is an evil more serious still, if we can work ourselves into a state of sentimental excitement, and mistake this, for that hallowed ecstacy which the faith of the gospel can alone afford. A mistake here is fatal, and we cannot help thinking that the class of publications we refer to, make such a mistake casy. If an unknown author may be a mistake easy. If an unknown author may be allowed to refer to his own experience, he can well remember perusing with intense delight the fascinating pages of "No Fiction," and giving the sympathy of his tears to some of its affecting passages, when his whole soul was in direct opposition to the gospel of Jesus Christ."

"The artist or the novelist may set before our imaginations, the circumstances of the Redeem-

imaginations, the circumstances of the Redeemer's death, much more impressively than any of the evangelists have done. We gaze upon the crucifix and weep, but our tears will not be tears of repentance. And our indignation may burn against the persecutors of one so meek and so be-nevolent, while we continue more than ever attached to those sins that nailed the Lord of glory to the tree. It is the simple fact, that the Son o God died for our sins-as that fact illustrates the divine character-which can make us abhor the sin we gloried in, and gladly suffer for the truth we once despised.

While we have so rich a store of facts, it is surely unwise to resort to fiction. We will ven-ture to say, that one judicious volume of Christian biography, has been of more service to the cause of truth, than all the religious tales or stories "founded on fact" that have ever issued from the press."

To conclude, I may mention that the author of the extract I have quoted, was a student under the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, at the University of St. Andrews, died in January last, in the nineteenth year of his age. A more interesting biography I have scarcely ever read. A reprint of the Meever read. A reprint of the Me moirs of John Urquhart, circulated among the American youth, would do more good in my opinion, than the best novel, that ever was penned VINCIT VERITAS. or printed.

INFANT SCHOOL SOCIETY IN PHILADELPHIA.

[Concluded.] Whether the distinguished bonour of inventing these institutions be due to Switzerland or Great Britain, does not satisfactorily appear.— Emmanuel De Felienburg, of Hoffwyl Berne, may perhaps be regarded as the leader of the benevolent enterprize. London is indebted for the introduction of her Infant Schools to Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Dacre, Sir Thomas Bar-ing, H. Brougham, Macauly, Wilson, and a few other public spirited individuals. In our own city this work of charity was recently commenced in the formation of "the Infant School Society of Philadelphia." by a number of resnectable and devoted females, who are assisted by a "Board of Advisers." composed of a few intelligent and philanthropic gentlemen who had taken an active part in the organization of the institution. That this excellent design may be crowned with an abundant success, who does not wish? Surely none who desires well for his country,-none who professes to be a follower of

benefit the one and so perfectly accordant with

the spirit of the other.

The Institution which we are now contemplaing, fills up a hitherto neglected chasm, in that noble system of instrumentality which the inven-tive genius of christianity, has called into being. Infant Schools extend their influence backward from the point at which other benevolent societies commence their career of well-doing. what may we not now hope for,—what bright anticipations may we not indulge, since gospel charity has thus comprehended within the sphere of her exertion the whole path of human existence? She had taken up her charge in the morning of youth, watched over him in the noon day of manhood, and followed him with her light and her consolations as his sun declined in the shades of death;-but this she fel' not en and now advances with heavenly smiles and for tering hands to receive the helpless immortal as he totters from the cradle.

It is not the intention of the writer to dwell upon the peculiar advantages which the tender mind of infancy affords for moral and religious instruction; or upon the beneficial, and almost incredible effects which these schools with their amusing discipline, have already achieved. amusing discipline, have already achieved. In-deed it would be hard to say, whether they have been most blest to parents or to children. We will close with a brief narrative, simple indeed, but strikingly illustrative of these blessings.

A little boy in the Spital School, London, had reached his sixth year, and his father was sent for by the master to remove him, as he had at-tained the age at which he could be received into the commoi public schools. The father manifested an unwillingness to do so, and ingenuously gave the following reason.—He had neglected his Bible, and had imbibed many unhappy prejudices against it. His child however, had had his curiosity so excited by the scripture pictures at school, that he would frequently beg him to read the history of them to him. And though for a time roughly refused his petitions, he would gain and again renew them, especially when he perceived his father in a better humour than u-sual. "Please, father," he would say, "will you read about Solomon's wise judgment?"—I don't know where to find it, was the reply; then said the child, I will tell you; it is in the third chap-ter of the first book of Kings. "I looked," con-tinues the father, "as the child directed, and I found it and read it to him. Having done so, I was about to shut the book, which he perceiving, said, Now please, father, will you read about Lazarus raised from the dead!—Which was done; and in short, he kept me at least two hours that night, and completely tired me out, for there was no getting rid of him. The next night he renewed the application with-Please, father, will you read about Joseph and his brethren?and he would always tell me where it was to be found. Indeed he was not contented with my reading it, but would get me into many difficul-ties, by asking me to explain that which I knew nothing about. He then would tell me that I ought to go to church, for his master had told him that that was the place to learn more about it, and added,—I will go with you father.— In short, he told me every picture you have in your school, and kept me so well at it, that I really got the habit of reading for myself with some degree of delight:—this therefore is one of the reasons why I wish the child to remain at school.'

Not long afterwards the mother came to exress her thankfulness, for the benefits which the nfant School through the instrumentality of the child, had conferred upon herself and family.— Her husbard it appeared, had been addicted to gaming and intemperate habits, but now used to buy good books which together with the Bible, he read in the evenings at home to the great improvement of himself, and comfort of those about him. It was bund upon investigation that the man with his wife and children, had become reg ular attendants upon a place of public worship and that they had acquired in his neighborhood, the character of a very exemplary family.—"Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings thou hast perfected praise!"

For the Boston Recorder. Messrs. Willis & Rand,-Recently looking over the New England Farmer of Dec. 1st, 1826, the following "Miseries at Church," copied from the "Old Colony Memorial," brought vividly to recollection similar scenes in which I have suffer-

ed not a little. If they are not too ludicrous for your grave paper they may afford some proper pints to many of your readers. I have taken the iberty to omit one instance, and to abridge something from one or two others.

MISERIES AT CHURCH. At the close of each prayer a feu de joie, by the whole congregation, in siamming the hinged

seats. (A horrid fashion.)
The coughing of a number of children, all ser-

vice time, from the heavy guttural to the treple

sings with all his might, cannot keep up with the choir, but is still shaking on the last note as they

As the minister is about to pronounce the benediction, another grand and final feu de joie, by the whole congregation-seats fallingslammed open—and a general scuffle. Before the close of the benediction, the aisles are full of children. Why don't the heads of families too set a better example?

For the Boston Recorder MESSES. Epirons,-It seems to be implied in a number of Unitarian pamphlets which have been lately published, that the refusal of orthodox ministers to exchange pulpits with Unitarians s an innovation; a departure from old establish ed custom. New I wish to know whether this is a fact: whether orthodox ministers in Massa-chusetts, in New England, the United States, Great Britain, or any part of Christendom were as a body, ever in the habit of exchanging ministerial labors with Unitarians; after they enly declared their sentiments and were in the habit of preaching Unitarianism? If they were not, then those who advocate the practice of such exchanges, are advocating an innovation: a departure from the general, and immemorial usage of Christendom. And before any individual yields to such an innovation, he ought to be satisfied from the Bible, that the general and immemorial usage of orthodox ministers on this subject, throughout christendom, has been wrong.
An Inquiren.

time, than be dozing over its pages.

J. Oh, William, you read the Bible only as a task, but in the Sunday, School, we study the word for the sake of finding the precious truths which it contains; and they are precious indeed.
I used to think it a "dry unmeaning book," but
since I began going to the Sunday School, I find it full of interesting narratives, and a great ma-ny things are in it which cannot be learned from ny other book.

W. Pray tell me some of those things which cannot be learned elsewhere.

J. Well, then, in the Bible we have the early history of the world—its creation, and the creation and order of the plants—the fishes—the birds and beasts—and of man. But the most im-God concerning what we must do—there, we find out what we may expect in the other world —we learn that "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosever be-lieveth in him should not perish but have eter-nal life." In the Cospel, "life and immortality are brought to light." In the Bible, and no where else, we learn that Jesus Christ left the throne of his glory, and came down to the earth, and dwelt here in a body of flesh, without sin, and at last offered his own blood as an atonement for sin .- that he was buried in the grave, but rose up again the third day, and is now in heaven at the right hand of the Father, praying for the forgiveness of all those who repent of their sins and believe in Him. Now, William, is not this good and entertaining? Oh, if you could feel what I do you would not dislike the Sunday School. I hope I have repeated, and it is so good to think that Jesus is my friend, that I would not give up the Bible for all the silver and gold in America.

gold in America.

W. Well, I believe what you say, but then, if I should go to the school, the teachers put on foces that I should wish myself

J. No, vou are nistaken; our teachers do not wear sour faces. It is true they look soher, as they ought, on the holy Sabbath; but they are cheerful, and talk a great deal with the scholars as though they reilly loved them; in short the season which I spend in the Sunday School is the most interesting of the whole week. Come, if you will go I knew you will like it. And perhaps by so doing you may save your soul from sin

Well, 1 m willing to go once, and sit by your class, and see how you get along, but I will not promise to so again.

J. I don't want you should promise; but if you go once, I lope you will be so well pleased, that you will not wish to stay away any more.

Youthful Reader,—Have you ever acted the part of James is persuading those around you to become members of the Sabbath School; he acted a good part-"go ye, and do likewise.

CARD.

CARD.

Mesers. Willis § Rand.—Permit me though the medium of your paper to ender my thanks to the individuals of my Society who have generously presented a donation of Thirty Dollars to constitute me a member of the American Home Missionary Society. May they enjoy the luxury of doing good.

WM. K. TALBOT. Nottingham West, N.H. Feb. 1, 1828.

A good Example .- The Ladies of the South Parish in A good Example.—The Ladies of the South Parish in Ipswick, in addition to Thirty Dollars contributed a few weeks since to constitute their Pastor, Rev. DANDLEFIZ, a life-member of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, have recently contributed Theority Dollars more to consti-tute him a member for life of the American Tract Society.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Died at Bristol, R. I. Mrs. HANNAH CHURCH, relict f the late Col. Peter C. aged 80. She died in consequence of an injury received by falling down stairs, which she survived but two days. She had been a consistent professor freligion about 60 years.—The following is an extract rom Mr. Fuller's sermon on the occasion of her decease: A mother, eminent for her piety, of great experience objective of the Maniped by a long course of years in the scribe of her Maniped by a long course of years in the scribe of her Maniped by a long course of years in the scribe of her Maniped by a long course of years in the scribe of her Maniped by a long course of years in the scribe of her Maniped by a long course of years in the scribe of her Maniped by a long course of years and the scribe of her Maniped by a long course of years. tained by a long course of years in the service of her Ma ker, is no ordinary associate with her children, who are travelling with her in the way of heaven. She can instruct travelling with her in the way of heaven. She can instruct them in the trials of the Christian warfare, and can animate and console them on their journey to the haven of rest, with the affection of a Christian and friend. Although they are confident, that for her to die was gain; yet they mourn her departure, and most of all, that they shall see her face no more. Not doubting, that she has gone to inhabit her building of God, an house not made with hands eternal in the heavener; they rejuce too in the food anticipation of building of God, an house not made with hands eternal in the heavens; they rejoice too in the fond anticipation of soon meeting her in the brighter worlds above."—She was a firm believer in the doctrines of grace. The church lament the deprivation of her pious example and conversation. She was esteemed a mother in our israel, and it is hoped that this divine admonition will leave a salutary impression on the minds of the surviving members, to be also ready for the coming of the Son of man.

[Com.

Died in Londonderry, Jan. 24, Mr. Moses Towns, aged Died in Londonderry, Jan. 24, Mr. Moses Towns, aged LXX, in the triumphs of faith. His last sickness continued about five months, during which time he seemed to enjoy the presence of God to an unusual degree. In self examination he was faithful to his soul, constantly examining the ground of his hope. He greatly feared that he should be left to deceive himself, and after all his hopes and joys make vice time, from the heavy guttural to the treple octave. Why don't parents keep their children at home, when they have a propensity to bark? Being annoyed by some somno in the next pew, whose sonorous intonations are heard in all parts of the house.

Sitting near an aged person who, though he sings with all his might, cannot keep up with the cause of their divine Redeemer; and the impenitent were rnestly warned to throw down the weapons of their re ilion, flee immediately to Christ Jesus and uncondition bellion, flee immediately to Christ Jesus and uncondition-ally surrender to him.—He anxiously expressed his fears, lest after his decease his house would not be made a house of prayer, and lest the family after should be neglected. Just before his departure he took an affectionate leave of his family; and when his tongue became unable to utter the increasing discoveries of a Savior's love, he was heard to repeat with his dying breath, "O glory! glory! glory!"—" Let me die the death of the righteous, and let

Printers in Maine and Vermont are requested to insert the above. [Com.

PROSPECTUS OF IPSWICH FEMALE

THE object of this Academy is to educate Young Ladies for respectability and usefulness. Miss Z. P. Grant
will take charge of it, as Principal. The distinguished
prosperity of the Adams Female Academy under her superintendance at Derry, N. H. is well known in N. England.
Miss Mary Lyon, who has aided Miss Grant four years,
will be her senior assistant. The course of studies will
be such as has herefore liven pursued in the Adams Febe such as has herefore liven pursued in the Adams Febe such as has heretofore leen pursued in the Adams Fe be such as has heretofore leen pursued in the Adams Female Academy with such alterations and improvements as have been suggested by experience. The same thorough and systematic course of instruction will be continued. The inductive method, as practised by Pestalozzi, and the monitorial system will be in some measure combined. In the manner of instruction the principal object will be to excite a spirit of inquiry, to lead the pupils to think and to investigate for themselves.

There will be four regular classes, denominated Senior, Middle, Junior, and Second Junior. Beside these, there will be minor classes, preparing to enter the Second

there will be minor classes, preparing to enter the Second Junior class.

memorial usage of orthodox ministers on this subject, throughout christendom, has been wrong.

AN INQUIRER.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

From the N. Jersey S. S. Journal.

WILL YOU GO TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOL?

James. Will you go to the Sunday School, William?

William. No; what do I want to go to the Sunday School for? I can read well enough now.

J. We do something else besides learn to read. We study the Bibie, that best of books, and Oh, it is so good I am sure you would like it.

W. Oh, the Biblel my mother used to flog me to make me read it; but it was so dry and

unmeaning that I had rather take a whipping any | the senior class, they will be admitted free of Tuition, be subject to the same regulations as the other scholars, and be considered honorary members of the Institution. Their course of study, reading, &c. will be directed by the Pre-

espiress. To the accommedation of the school, a spacious building will be devoted; containing well finished rooms for recitations, lectures, reading and a latoratory. Maps, charts, and other spparatus will be provided. A library will be commenced, and the most important books of reference will be furnished the present year.

The ensuing season, the Academy will be open curing two terms of thirteen weeks each, separated by a vacation of three weeks. The first term will commence on Wednesday the 23d of April, at 9 o' clock, A. M. The introductory Lecture will commence at 10.

Iroductory Lecture will commence at 10.

The regular classification of the scholars, and the systematic course of instruction renders desirable that those who attend the semin renders it ex desirable that those who attend the seminary, should, of possible, enter at the commencement of the first term.

Tution for the regular classes \$6 a term; for the minor class \$3—to be paid at entrance. No deduction will be made on account of absence.

Price of board from \$1.50 to \$1.67 a week. Books and stationary can be seen.

ationary can be procured near the Academy on reble terms. Young Ladies, who attend this Seminary, are reque

o bring such books as they may own relating to any of the branches here taught.

Reference may be made to the Principal, or to either of

the Trustees.

C. Kimball, Secretary.

Rev. David T. Kimball, Rev. Daviel Fitz, Bon John

Reard, Nathaniel Lord, Amni R. Smith, Joseph Far
ley, George W. Heard, Esqs. and the Secretary. THE MEMORY OF OUR FATHERS.

A SERMON delivered at Plymouth, on the Twentysecond day of December, 1827. By LYMAN BRECHER,
D.D. For sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, NO. 39 Washington Street: 3w Feb. 1.

NEW BOOK OF ANTHEMS, etc.
JUST published by RICHARDSON & LORD, CHORAL
HARMONY, No. 1, being a selection of the most approved Anthems and Chorusses, and other pieces of Sacred
Music; suitable for singing societies, concerts and various
public occasions; the vocal parts in score; the instrumental accompanyments adopted to the occase. al accompaniments adapted to the organ. By the Boston l'andel and Haydn Society: edited by Lowell Mason. The work is intended to be published in numbers at the onvenience of the Society-eight numbers to forme. Subscription price 31 1-4 ets per No. Fe

A CHEAP ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR.

FOR SALE, at half the price of many other Grammars in use, at JAMES LORING'S Bookstore,—A new relition of an Abridgement of Murray's English Grammar; with additions and improvements; designed for the younger class of learners: By a Teacher of youth of Boston. This book is admirably adapted for beginners. It has been extensively circulated, and receives the approbation of experienced judges. SI per doz.

As above,—Alden's Spelling Book and Reader; Blair's Catechism of common things in use. 7th edition. Feb. 1.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST published and for sale by M. Newman, Andover, Publisher, Hillard & Gray, Ceocker & Brewster, Soston. Jona. Leavitt, New York—
Jahn's Archaeology, second edition, with a copious Index. Price, \$3,50.

Citations from the Old Testament by the Writers of the New Testament. Published under the superintendence.

dex. Price, S3,50.

Citations from the Old Testament by the Writers of the New Testament. Published under the superintendence of M. Stuart, Associate Professer of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, Andover. Price 75 cents.

An Elementary Course of Biblical Theology, translated from the work of Prof. Storr & Flart, with Additions, by S. S. Schmucker, Professor, &c. 2 vols—Price S5.

Professor Porter's Pastoral and Missionary Sermons.

Henry's Exposition of the New Testament, 5th volume, being the lat volume of the New Testament.

In Press—Professor Stuart's Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebreus—2 vols.

Porter's Analysis of the Principles of Rhetorical Delivery. 2nd Edition—Price \$1,50 bound. 6w Jan. 4.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.
WHITNEY & COOLEY, Auction and Commission Merchants, No. 36, Washington-Street, have on hand, and are constantly receiving, a very large supply of valuable BOOKS, in the various departments of Literature; among which are, libles of all sizes, in rich and common binding, together with a general assortment of Law, Theological, Medical, Miscellaneous, and Blank Books; Page. Quills, Ink, &c. the whole of which will be sold at the most reduced prizes, for each or approach death. most reduced prices, for each or approved coolid. Country Dealers, and persons wishing to supply themselves with the above articles on the most liberal terms, will find it to the advantage to call and examine for themselves. Dec. 28.

WATER-PROOF LASTING SHOES, &c. HENRY PAYSON offers for sale at his Shoe Store No. 35 Market Street, Boston. Ladies Waterproof Lasting Boots and Shoes, an article in some respects much preferable to the clumsey India Rubber Shoe. Also Ladies and Gentlemen's Waterproof Mogasons—together with a general Assortment of Boots and Shoes, which he is selling tradeach articles by the decreament. at reduced prices, by the dozen, or single pair.

Jan. 25.
6 w

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

DAVID W. FISH, would inform his friends, that he has taken shop No. 223, Washington Street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, on the

Wanted, as above, a LAD about 15 years of age one whose parents reside in the city.

Jan. 25.

THE DUTY AND PRIVILEGE OF CHRISTIANS to devote their all to the spread of the Gospel. By David Campbell. "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them likewise." Jesus Christ.—For sale by the hundred, dozen, or single copy, by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street. Jan. 18.

FILLEBROWN'S WRITING ACADEMY.

FILLEBROWN'S WRITING ACCEPTING. (No. 33, Market Street.)

IS open Day and Evening for the reception of Pupils WRITING and BOOK-KEEPING. Specimens may epti Sept. 7. be seen at the Academy.

ELEGANT INDIA RUBBER SHOES. EIGHT HUNDRED pairs, comprising a complete ortment of Ladies. Gentlemens, Misses, Boys and cl ren's sizes, just received, and for sale at low prices by ISAAC WILLIAMS, No. 180, Washington Street

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGS, &c DAVID & JOHN HENSHAW, & Co. No. 33, lade DAYID & JOHN HENNIAW, & Co. No. 33, India-street, (near the head of Central Wharf,) have for site a very large assortment of Surgeon's Instruments, Drugs, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Window Glass, &c. at very low price.— Gentlemen wishing to purchase, are respectfully invited to call.

August 24.

ELIXIR PECTORALE

TO DR. WAITS—In gratitude to you, and benevolence towards a numerous class of the public, who, like myself, have been or now are afflicted with consumptive complants. I would nddress to you the following statement of facts. I was early subject to a cough, which has at times occasioned the raising of much blood. In May last, I was at tacked with hourseness, a most distressing cough, severe pain in the side and breast, which obliged me to suspend my public labors. I received some relief from medical advice, but the difficulties still continued.

In July last (from the recommendation of a friend) I procured a bottle of the "Elizir Pectorale." and had not taken more than one hundred drops before I felt essentially releved. I have now used between two and three hottles, and find myself fully recovered. My private, and public labors in the pulpit, are attended with no inconven-

tles, and find myself fully recovered. My private, and public labors in the pulpit, are attended with no inconvenience. As yet I feel no symptoms of the return of my former complaint, and I can now say, what I could scarcely say before for thirty years, I am well. Yours, with sincere gratitude.

EZEKIEL L., BASCOM.

Ashby, Mass. Oct. 20, 1827.

The whole of this interesting letter, together with many others relating to this truly caluable Elixir, may be seen at the various agents.

Sold by Lower & Paren No. 44. Hanover St. at the

many others reading to this rules be seen at the various agents.

Sold by Lowe & Reed No. 44, Hanover St. at the head of Elm St. J. P. Hall, No. 1, Union-st. and S. N. Brewer & Brothers, 92, Washington-street. Price \$1 per bottle.

6w. Jan. 18. \$1 per bottle. BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING INKS

MOSES WHITING has on hand and constantly for sale at No. 36 Washington-street, up stairs,—Book and Newspaper Printing lisk, manufactured at the Boston Infractory, warranted, and on tiberal terms—Also Writing and Indelible Inks—wholesale and retail—warranted equal to any manufactured in the United States.

Feb. 1.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY The Franklin Insurance Company give notice, that their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOUS AND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested according to law; and that they make Insurance against FIRE

on every description of property, and at reduced rates of

on every description of property, and at resurce rather first class risks.

They also continue to insure on MARINE RISKS, on sums not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on any one risk.

Per Order, JOSEPH WARD, See y.
Office No. 44, State Street, Boston. cupfin Aug. 17.

Deviations f has been great gard to the offi My years ago, far from posses Bible: and in in name. We

NO. 7....

office itself had deeming spiri class of officers efficient char the churches call for amend by discussion. the scriptures deviations from vailed in the class of devia to their election The office merely one of

one requiring church, and if especially a members wou longed, not, v the duties. honor. A me er reason, tha the vacancy passable, or ry head must He was calle habits were a tion, and who tated even fo accustomed. his approprie other function sequence was from the del no spiritual l ed an active our churches men for act wisely adopt stations wit then training while they a ment, and wi

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^{*} The last day of his life, he was unable to speak; his son was in the chamber, weeping; the father seeing him turned, and smil'd upon him, to convince his son that he was exceedingly happy, and that his beloved child had no reason to make

[†] In allusion to his dying remark, that he felt as if he had a pair of new wings to his departing soul. Some of his works have been translated into differ-at languages, and are now read in foreign lands.

The Ministry.—To relinquish or intermit parocinal labor, because it is not attended with success, would be terrily inexcusable. Labor on; commit the matter to God; wait patiently; get a feeling of the love of Christ; and die praying "Lord, pity the people".